**Operations** 

#### AFSOC EXERCISE PLANNING

### COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements AFPD 10-2, *Readiness*. It contains guidance on the manning, qualifications, duties, and responsibilities at each echelon within HQ AFSOC/DOXE. In addition it contains guidance for budgeting and managing the exercise program. This is the initial publication of AFSOCI 10-204, *Exercise Planning*, which incorporates AFSOC OPORD 01-XX and AFSOCR 55-13, *After Action Reports and AFSOC Remedial Action Program*. This instruction applies to the Air National Guard (ANG) when published in the ANGIND. This instruction applies to the United States Air Force Reserve (AFRC) members and units.

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#### SITUATION/MISSION

- **1.1. General.** The primary objective of the Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) participating in JCS directed/coordinated exercises is to maintain combat readiness and improve crisis response. Through Field Training Exercises (FTXs), Command Post Exercises (CPXs), and Computer Assisted Exercises (CAXs), plans, joint/combined procedures, communications, tactics, and techniques are practiced and developed to ensure our forces are capable of successfully completing their missions. To achieve total mission training, we must actively participate in these exercises and meet specifically stated training objectives in a realistically simulated threat environment without degrading peacetime safety and security measures. To be effective, planners must have full knowledge of exercise objectives and resources available. They must be aware of any limitations or restrictions (for safety or otherwise) on the use of those resources and be ready to candidly comment on the adequacy of the exercise design. Therefore, it is essential we develop and implement a concise, orderly planning cycle for all phases of exercise participation.
- **1.2. Forces.** During JCS CPXs, the AFSOC Crisis Action Team (CAT) may be tasked to provide continuous operations. Participation below wing level will normally not occur. During JCS FTXs, the AFSOC CAT will normally not convene. AFSOC personnel may be required to augment theater special operations commands, theater tactical air component commands, or fill shortfalls from subordinate units. Wings and their subordinate units will participate as agreed upon during the planning process, and as tasked through the appropriate theater EXORD/EXPLAN.
- 1.2.1. The Supported Theater Commander:
- 1.2.1.1. Specifies major combat forces in support of theater exercises.
- 1.2.1.2. Assumes operational control of AFSOC augmentation forces at entry into the Area of Responsibility (AOR), as JCS directs or as specified in the AFSOC/support command agreement, and automatically passes operational control to COMAFFOR or COMSOC/COMJSOTF/COMCUWTF, as appropriate.
- 1.2.1.3. Ensures AFSOC aircraft, priority resources, and command and control elements are afforded adequate security protection IAW Chapter 8 and Attachment 17 of this instruction.
- 1.2.2. COMSOC/COMJSOTF/COMJUWTF assumes operational control (OPCON) of AFSOC special operations forces when CHOPed and exercises OPCON through the COMAFSOCXXX.
- 1.2.3. Normally, all AFSOC forces will be OPCON to the theater SOC/JSOTF.
- 1.2.4. Designated AFSOC and/or AFSOC-gained units (AFRES or NGB) will provide aircraft, aircrews, special tactics teams, support personnel, and equipment in support of each exercise.

- 1.2.4.1. When requesting AFSOC gained AFRC unit (919 SOW) augmentation for exercises, AFSOC will coordinate their request through HQ AFRC/DOOX, DSN 497-1183.
- 1.2.5. The applicable EXORD/OPORD and availability of aircraft, threat simulators, and/or personnel will determine simulated enemy forces. AFSOC forces may be tasked as opposing forces (OPFOR).
- 1.2.6. The host base providing support, equipment, and/or additional forces will be identified during the initial planning conference for each exercise.

## 1.3. Assumptions:

- 1.3.1. HQ AFSOC and theater special operations commands will periodically task subordinate organizations to provide aircraft, support personnel, and equipment to participate in exercises.
- 1.3.2. In wartime, AFSOC resources will be scarce, and competition for their use will be keen. Therefore, exercises will be accomplished using minimum resources to simulate the wartime competition for these assets. **NOTE:** Aircraft physical security standards outlined in AFI 31-101, *The Air Force Physical Security Program*, must always be met regardless of the scenario (exercise or real world).
- 1.3.3. Exercises will be difficult enough to challenge deployed/tasked AFSOC personnel during the employment phase. Maximum wartime realism within peacetime constraints will be designed into the training exercise to hone our war fighting skills.
- 1.3.4. Funding for JCS-directed/coordinated exercise planning conferences will be available (see Paragraph 5.5.).
- 1.3.5. The time lines for exercise planning/inputs contained in this Instruction will be complied with.
- 1.3.6. AFSOC units may be tasked to respond to actual search and rescue (SAR) situations during an exercise. However, the primary purpose of AFSOC units' participation in exercises is to practice combat techniques in a realistic threat environment and to obtain aircrew and employment training.
- 1.3.7. All flight operations will be conducted IAW established directives, unless a waiver is granted.
- 1.3.8. Listing a unit on the yearly USCINCSOC Exercise Schedule constitutes advance notification of the requirement to support the exercise (theater CINC schedules for theater assigned forces). The unit should take all long-range actions necessary to prepare for subsequent taskings. Listings identified as "tentative" are not binding and will be finalized during the planning process. Listings identified as "to be determined" are binding; however, either the unit or the number of aircraft required are not known and will be finalized during the planning process.

- 1.3.9. Unit tasking measures do not authorize movement of personnel participating in the employment phase of the exercise. Paragraph 4.5 of this Instruction discusses personnel tasking procedures.
- 1.3.10. Interfly of like models and/or series of aircraft is authorized and encouraged.
- 1.3.11. Supported components and/or commanders will provide a secure environment for AFSOC aircraft, priority resources, and control elements. Sufficient security forces commensurate with the threat at exercise locations will be in place or arrive with the initial aircraft elements. A security forces member (AFSC 3POX1) will determine the number of security forces during the initial planning phase.
- **1.4. HQ AFSOC/IG.** The HQ AFSOC/IG, in coordination with the exercise sponsor, may elect to use the exercise for an ORI. If so, affected units will be notified by the IG. Normal exercise planning IAW with this Instruction should not be affected. The IG's role will be as a planning facilitator as opposed to an action planner.
- **1.5. Mission.** To train AFSOC personnel in combat tactics and procedures in a realistic threat environment and to recommend new tactics for further development and employment. To test tactics and procedures that are practiced and taught at home station. Finally, to deploy, employ, and redeploy AFSOC forces to participate in designated exercises.

#### **EXECUTION**

## 2.1. Concept of Operations:

- 2.1.1. Since there is no standardized method of naming and conducting planning conferences, it is impossible to develop a system of rules to dictate specific conferences which planners should attend, or to prescribe the command level that should supply the attendees. Common sense must prevail, based on the complexity of the exercise, the number and type of AFSOC units participating, the availability of personnel, and the availability of funds. Functional areas requiring representation must also be determined on a case-by-case basis, or as a minimum, consulted during the planning phase (example: staff loadmasters for aerial delivery, or hot refueling). For special tactics team (STT) expertise, the 720 STGP will be tasked.
- 2.1.2. Prior to the initial planning conference (IPC) for each exercise, each level of command will prepare, coordinate, and distribute a list of exercise objectives to HQ AFSOC/DOXE. These objectives will be observable, measurable, quantifiable (whenever possible), and reinforce the idea that we need to train and exercise the way we plan to fight. Planners at all levels will ensure proposed objectives are consistent with current USAF, USSOCOM, and AFSOC tactical doctrine, theater war plans, unit Design Operational Capability (DOC), and Unit Type Code (UTC) mission capability statement.

### 2.2. Responsibilities and Tasks:

- 2.2.1. HQ AFSOC will:
- 2.2.1.1. Post the projected JCS/JCET Exercise Schedule for the next two fiscal years to the AFSOC Lessons Learned Home Page on the Secure Internet Protocol Network (SIPRNET).
- 2.2.1.2. Designate an exercise project officer for each JCS-directed/coordinated, and/or MAJCOM-sponsored exercise, to ensure completion of the planning actions required by this instruction.
- 2.2.1.3. Designate a Joint Exercise Control Group (JECG) director for each JCS exercise, if required. The same individual may serve as both project officer and JECG director. AFSOC may direct a subordinate unit to supply the JECG director.
- 2.2.1.4. Monitor Unified Command and MAJCOM message traffic to ensure subordinate units perform all required planning actions and supply all required data to the exercise sponsor.
- 2.2.1.5. Task units in the following manner:

- 2.2.1.5.1. Periodically request budget updates to ensure sufficient JCS exercise funds are available to support proposed concepts. Budget estimates may be requested as early as three years prior to exercise execution.
- 2.2.1.5.2. When required, transmit formal tasking message not later than ten days prior to D-Day for CONUS units. The formal tasking message will be in US message text format (USMTF) unless specified by other directives.
- 2.2.1.5.3. Coordinate with CONUS units for possible augmentation to theater exercises.
- 2.2.1.5.4. Approve, modify, and validate proposed augmentation requests from subordinate wings/groups.
- 2.2.1.5.5. Assure dissemination of all applicable exercise orders to all participating units.
- 2.2.1.6. Normally send representatives to planning and air employment conferences for JCS exercises as necessary.
- 2.2.1.7. Send representatives to planning conferences for other exercises as required.
- 2.2.1.8. Coordinate basic logistic requirements with exercise OPR. Discuss identified host base support deficiencies with the host base representative at the planning conferences. Request follow-up personnel and/or equipment support from AFSOC as soon as possible if the deficiency cannot be resolved at the planning conference.
- 2.2.1.9. Disseminate a trip report of planning conference actions within ten working days after the conference. Forward trip reports IAW Attachment 21.
- 2.2.1.10. Ensure AFSOC forces are added to the Joint Deployment System (JDS) database as required.
- 2.2.1.11. When required, nominate the COMAFSOCXXX to USSOCOM no later than 100 days prior to STARTEX.
- 2.2.1.12. Coordinate with the theater command for a specific point at which deploying non-theater assets will "CHOP" to the theater commander. Ensure that logistical support for the deploying assets is picked up at the same point.
- 2.2.1.13. Comply with the Memorandum of Agreement between United States Special Operations Command and Federal Aviation Administration (Reference Draft MOA dated 30 Jul 97).
- 2.2.1.14. Ensure the AFSOC Remedial Action Program participates in and supports the CJCS, USSOCOM, and USAF Remedial Action Programs, and the CJCS and AF After Action Reporting Systems (JAARS/AFAARS).

- 2.2.1.15. Review the AARs and Joint Universal Lessons Learned (JULL) from previous exercises and contingencies and for the status of AFSOC RAPs. Notify USSOCOM/SOOP-OR or HQ USAF/XOOT of any problems that are outside the ability of AFSOC to solve and which require assistance.
- 2.2.2. Wings/Groups will:
- 2.2.2.1. Maintain accurate and up-to-date budget estimates for all exercises. Wings will provide this information to HQ AFSOC/DOXE/FM upon request (see this instruction, paragraph 2.2.1.5.).
- 2.2.2.2. Identify an exercise project officer to HQ AFSOC/DOXE at least 180 days prior to each exercise to ensure completion of all planning actions required by the sponsor and this instruction.
- 2.2.2.3. Submit exercise objectives IAW paragraph 2.1.2.
- 2.2.2.4. Send representatives to exercise planning conferences as required by HQ AFSOC. It is especially desirable for wing attendees to be present when more than one squadron/detachment will participate in the exercise, or when the wing attendee will serve as JECG director.
- 2.2.2.5. Identify the exercise JECG director for MAJCOM-sponsored exercises, if required. The same individual may serve as both project officer and JECG director, or the wing may direct a subordinate unit to supply the director.
- 2.2.2.6. Identify basic logistics support requirements including facilities, quarters, transportation, fuel, communications, special tools, special equipment, narcotics, explosives safety clear zones for weapons/munitions operations and storage, etc., to the host base, the theater air component command, the sponsoring command, and to HQ AFSOC.
- 2.2.2.7. Disseminate a trip report of planning conference actions within ten working days after the conference. Forward a trip report IAW Attachment 21.
- 2.2.2.8. Submit Deployment Manning Document (DMD) information to HQ AFSOC/DOXE for CONUS exercises (see Attachment 8, this Instruction).
- 2.2.2.9. Nominate COMAFSOCXXX IAW paragraph 5.1. COMAFSOCXXX nominee should be current in or familiar with one of the aircraft types being deployed. Prior exercise experience as a COMAFSOCXXX, assistant COMAFSOCXXX or participant should be considered. The rank of the person filling these positions should match the rank structure of the host country military and/or Army/Navy component SOF commander.
- 2.2.2.10. Identify a DO, LG, non-flying mission commander from each participating squadron, dedicated safety officer, and one or more trusted agents, as required. The rank of personnel filling

these positions should match the military rank structure of the host country and/or Army/Navy component equivalent.

- 2.2.2.11. Ensure airlift requirements are submitted to higher headquarters deployment/redeployment IAW current directives. Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) inputs will include re-deployment dates.
- 2.2.2.12. Ensure deploying and redeploying aircraft commanders pass enroute station arrival and departure times to the appropriate AMC command and control facilities so the mission can be flight followed.
- 2.2.2.13. Ensure deploying personnel are briefed on the exercise objectives (Attachment 4), OPSEC/COMSEC (Chapter 6), and area threat (paragraph 4.2.) prior to their deployment. If available, the nominated COMAFSOC for the exercise will present/organize the briefing.
- 2.2.2.14. Develop a USMTF message continuity folder. Ensure all applicable formats in the USMTF Users' Handbook are complied with.
- 2.2.2.15. Coordinate all special tactics team (combat control/pararescue team) requirements (i.e. assault zone procedures) with 720 STG (see Attachment 6).
- 2.2.2.16. Appoint a wing/group Force Protection Responsible Officer (FPRO). The FPRO must be involved in every phase of exercise planning and must attend at least one of the planning conferences. The 16 SOW, 919 SOW, 193 SOG, and 352/353 SOGs have security advisors embedded to perform the FPRO function. The FPRO ensures wing/group real-world deployed threats are addressed and appropriate security is in place at the FOL.
- 2.2.2.17. Submit deployment movement reports IAW USSOCOMR 525-1, *USSOCOM Reporting Structure*.
- 2.2.2.18. Submit After Action Report (AAR)/JULL IAW AFI 10-204, *Air Force Participation in the Military Exercise Program*, and Chapter 10 of this instruction.
- 2.2.3. All participating units will designate an exercise project officer who will:
- 2.2.3.1. Work closely with the parent wing/group on all phases of exercise planning for exercises in their theater.
- 2.2.3.2. Ensure the exercise host agency is apprised of AFSOC capabilities, objectives, and limitations.
- 2.2.3.3. Participate in planning conferences when required, and aid deploying units in the development of realistic combat exercise scenarios.
- 2.2.3.4. Assist the designated COMAFSOCXXX and trusted agents in pre-exercise planning.

- 2.2.3.5. Coordinate all special tactics team (STT) requirements with the 720th Special Tactics Group/applicable group or squadron.
- 2.2.3.6. Assist wing/group FPROs to ensure unit resources and personnel receive and remain aware of appropriate security measures throughout the exercises.
- 2.2.3.7. Submit AAR/JULL IAW AFI 10-204 and Chapter 10 of this instruction.
- 2.2.4. The exercise SOF liaison officer, if required, will:
- 2.2.4.1. Be an O-3 to O-6 who will be the AFSOC designated representative (may be an intheater SOLO).
- 2.2.4.2. Maintain direct liaison between the COMAFSOCXXX and the COMAFFOR, the SFODs, the NWSTUs, and other units as appropriate.
- 2.2.4.3. Be the AFSOC and subordinate unit's point of contact for all AFSOC-related activities during the exercise.
- 2.2.4.4. Coordinate with 720 STG requirements that include special tactics team expertise.
- 2.2.4.5. Submit AAR/JULL IAW AFI 10-204 and Chapter 10 of this instruction..
- 2.2.5. The designated COMAFSOCXXX will:
- 2.2.5.1. Coordinate directly with the deployed AFSOC liaison officer during JCS/CONUS exercises or theater air component commander (ACC)/theater combined forces command (CFC) for overseas exercises.
- 2.2.5.2. Maintain direct liaison with deployment location operations, maintenance, base operating support, and security functions to provide necessary coordination for services provided to deployed AFSOC forces.
- 2.2.5.3. Coordinate the activities of all supporting functions and units.
- 2.2.5.4. Ensure logistics, support, and security arrangements for deployed AFSOC forces are adequate.
- 2.2.5.5. Be prepared to brief COMAFSOC and USCINCSOC as required. Coordinate briefing requirements with HQ AFSOC/DOXE. Briefing should include all aspects of the exercise, to include operations, logistics, funding, etc.
- 2.2.5.6. Ensure all briefing slides have AFSOC/USSOCOM/USAF emblems and do not reflect only one unit within AFSOC.

2.2.5.7. Submit AAR/JULL IAW AFI 10-204 and Chapter 10 of this instruction.

## 2.3. Employment:

- 2.3.1. The COMAFSOCXXX and or/mission commander will:
- 2.3.1.1. Ensure thorough briefings are provided for AFSOC exercise participants. Each inbriefing will include the rules of engagement, objective to be tested, OPSEC, COMSEC, AOR local threat update, and local security procedures.
- 2.3.1.2. Ensure thorough briefings are conducted prior to each mission. Briefings will be tailored to the specific mission and will include detailed instructions on unusual aspects of the intended flight/mission.
- 2.3.1.3. Ensure personnel are thoroughly debriefed after each mission and briefed on the air tasking order (ATO)/frag/schedule for the subsequent day.
- 2.3.1.4. Ensure all flights are planned and flown IAW current directives, except as waived. All known requirements for waivers should be transmitted prior to STARTEX; however, waiver numbers must be obtained prior to execution of the subject maneuvers.
- 2.3.1.5. Monitor the overall progress of each day's missions and submit daily SITREPs in accordance with current theater directives and/or Attachment 23. All times will be reported in Greenwich Mean Time (ZULU), unless otherwise specified in the OPORD/EXPLAN.
- 2.3.1.6. Ensure Risk Management principles and processes are applied IAW AFI 91-213, *Operational Risk Management (ORM) Program* and AFPAM 91-215, *Operational Risk Management (ORM) Guidelines And Tools*, to all aspects of the mission and safety of flight is not compromised (see Chapter 7). "Accept no unnecessary risk".
- 2.3.1.7. Ensure AFSOC and the applicable organization commanders are kept fully informed of mission progress and any unusual conditions that affect mission accomplishments or safety of flight (See Attachment 18).
- 2.3.1.8. Ensure all flights are coordinated with the theater airspace control authority (usually the AFFOR) for route deconfliction and use of airspace. Rationale: AFFOR is responsible for coordination of all airspace in AOR.
- 2.3.1.9. Ensure all landing/drop/extraction/assault zones utilized are properly surveyed, currently approved, coordinated and supported by qualified personnel.
- 2.3.1.10. Ensure copies of SITREPS are sent to HQ AFSOC/DO/DOXE.
- 2.3.2. The trusted agents, if used, will:

- 2.3.2.1. Work closely with the COMAFSOCXXX to coordinate each day's activity.
- 2.3.2.2. Ensure the participating units accomplish the scenarios as intended. Changes in force status, weather, supporting forces, etc., may require trusted agent inputs which modify scenarios. These inputs will be provided following the concurrence of the COMAFSOCXXX.
- 2.3.3. Wing/group commander will:
- 2.3.3.1. Identify any limiting factors to HQ AFSOC/DO/DOX and appropriate staff agencies, upon receipt of exercise orders and/or tasking message (include IG if an ORI will be accomplished during the exercise).
- 2.3.3.2. Provide equipment and support personnel as required.

## 2.4. Deployment/Re-deployment:

- 2.4.1. COMAFSOCXXX will ensure that the re-deployment GDSS inputs are revised if the itinerary changes.
- 2.4.2. Unit commanders will:
- 2.4.2.1. Ensure all deploying personnel are current and qualified, have current shot records, passport with visas (if required), Level I AT/FP training as outlined in AFI 31-210, *AF Antiterrorism Program*, Table 1.1 and meet theater-specific force protection requirements.
- 2.4.2.2. Request security for deployed resources (for 352/353 SOG, use the assigned security advisors for this function) through either the deployed wing or host MAJCOM.
- 2.4.2.3. Ensure personnel who require unescorted entry to restricted areas deploy from home station with a current AF Form 1199, **USAF Restricted Area Badge**. Letters requesting unescorted entry/access to controlled/restricted areas will be forwarded to the proper agencies prior to deployment, if possible.
- 2.4.2.4. Ensure each individual is aware of his/her responsibilities for preparing, safeguarding, transporting, and destroying classified information. Ensure personnel deploying to EUCOM have received their NATO Secret Briefing.
- 2.4.2.5. Ensure GDSS messages are submitted for the deployment through the local Command Post, the nearest ALCC, or the theater's reporting agency.
- 2.4.2.6. Ensure deploying personnel have all their legal affairs in order by preprocessing through the mobility NCO and the host SJA office to review update of wills, powers of attorney, dependent care, and financial obligations.

- 2.4.2.7. Ensure AFSOC Command Center is an info addressee on all diplomatic clearance requests.
- 2.4.2.8. Request that AFSOC Command Center be included as an info addressee on all diplomatic clearance approval messages.
- 2.4.2.9. Do not allow aircraft to depart on a mission leg unless all applicable diplomatic clearances have been approved.
- 2.4.2.10. Ensure deploying personnel follow arming guidance identified in USSOCOM Policy Memorandum 99-12, titled "USSOCOM Policy Regarding Deployment of Units and Individuals with assigned Weapons and Ammunition."

## 2.5. Coordinating Instructions:

- 2.5.1. Direct coordination between tasked units is authorized. HQ AFSOC/DOXE/LGPX and USCINCSOC/SOOP-TE, as applicable, will be included as information addressees on all exercise message traffic. The 720 STG will be also included as an information addressee on all message traffic pertaining to special tactics teams.
- 2.5.2. After-action report inputs will be submitted by all team leaders, mission commanders, etc, to the COMAFSOCXXX. The COMAFSOCXXX will consolidate all inputs and submit an afteraction report IAW Chapter 10 and Attachment 19 of this instruction.

### **WAIVERS**

**3.1. Purpose**. All exercise missions will be conducted in accordance with current directives. It is the responsibility of the exercise planners to anticipate the need for waivers in the planning phase and initiate the waiver request prior to the exercise, when waivers are required to test new procedures or to comply with restrictions imposed by the exercise sponsor. After the start of an exercise, the unit requiring the waiver will initiate the waiver request. All waiver requests will be submitted in accordance with the governing directive.

#### **SUPPORT**

**4.1. Concept of Support.** Facilities and host base support at many deployment locations will be extremely limited. Deploying AFSOC units, due to the peculiarities of their aircraft, will make every attempt to be self-sustaining. Logistics support will be primarily from deployed assets. Participating units will supply equipment and personnel to meet the requirements of the tasking message.

## 4.2. Intelligence:

- 4.2.1. Purpose. Intelligence support is provided for the planning and execution of exercises and the evaluation and training of Air Force Special Operations Forces (AFSOF).
- 4.2.2. Concept of Operations:
- 4.2.2.1. Administrative:
- 4.2.2.1.1. HQ AFSOC/INXX will maintain liaison with HQ AFSOC/DOX/IG planners to assist planning and coordination of HQ AFSOC/IN support to exercise planning and execution.
- 4.2.2.1.2. HQ AFSOC/DOX and IG will identify exercises requiring HQ AFSOC/IN development and planning assistance, to include support during planning conferences, scripting cells, control cells, and exercise participation.
- 4.2.2.1.3. Travel arrangements, funding requirements, etc., will be coordinated with HQ AFSOC/DOX and IG as required.
- 4.2.2.1.4. HQ AFSOC/IN trip reports, planning documents, etc., will be prepared and submitted within five working days to appropriate addressees to assist further planning and/or development of after action reports.
- 4.2.2.2. Objectives:
- 4.2.2.2.1. Intelligence exercise training objectives will be developed in support of HQ AFSOC/IN, associated OPLAN directives, and subordinate unit mission essential task list (METL). They will be based on the "train as we fight" principle and will be challenging with unpredictable master scenario events list (MSEL)
- 4.2.2.2.2. Training objectives will be selected based on:
- 4.2.2.2.2.1. Intelligence training objectives of participating AFSOF units.
- 4.2.2.2.2. Type of exercise (CPX/FTX/ORI).

- 4.2.2.2.3. Exercise scenario.
- 4.2.2.2.4. Level of AFSOF participation
- 4.2.2.3. Personnel/Manning:
- 4.2.2.3.1. Exercise manning requirements will be identified and developed in support of exercise objectives. Scenario Writers will be very experienced AFSOF intelligence personnel
- 4.2.2.3.2. HQ AFSOC/INXX will develop/validate exercise deployed manning document (DMD) requirements in coordination with HQ AFSOC/DOXE/DP.
- 4.2.2.3.3. HQ AFSOC/INFC will identify and coordinate personnel to meet DMD requirements based on HQ AFSOC unit type codes (UTCs), and liaison and contact with AFSOF and Air Force active, reserve, and guard units.

## 4.3. Operations:

4.3.1. Purpose. This section provides guidance for the deployment, employment and redeployment of AFSOC forces participating in JCS field training and command post exercises. Attachments specified in Section 4.3. provide guidance to specific functions of each exercise.

### 4.3.2 Definitions:

- 4.3.2.1. Control Group: A group or staff of people responsible for developing and controlling exercise scenarios. The control group has knowledge of planned mission events prior to execution and may be designated to coordinate/control specific or overall scenario inputs.
- 4.3.2.2. Exercise Directing Staff (DISTAFF): Personnel who, by virtue of experience, qualifications, and a thorough knowledge of the exercise instructions, are selected to direct or control an exercise. The term "DISTAFF" is most commonly used in Europe. For the purposes of this regulation, the terms "control group" and "DISTAFF" are synonymous.
- 4.3.2.3. Trusted Agents: Exercise participants who are given advance information concerning a mission so they will be able to resolve conflicts, ensure certain required actions are completed, or introduce new information into the scenario at a prearranged time. Trusted agents are chosen to augment the control group during specific missions when it is more advantageous to have a participant perform the control group duties. For example, a trusted agent might be used when the control group has insufficient personnel or needs the unique skills of the trusted agent. A trusted agent may also be a member of the IG who will help control ORI specific events.

### 4.3.3. Concept of Operations:

- 4.3.3.1. Since each exercise is unique in the level of headquarters formed and the makeup of the command and control structure, HQ AFSOC project officers must ensure OPORDS and tasking messages for each individual exercise clearly specify the lines of command and control for all participating AFSOC personnel.
- 4.3.3.2. Pre-planned scenarios and extensive coordination with other exercise players are essential ingredients for achieving realism in exercises and maximizing the effectiveness of the exercise. Time factors, financial constraints, and safety considerations all tend to limit the amount of realism achieved in an exercise, but many of these limitations can be overcome by thorough planning.
- 4.3.3.3. Although pre-exercise planning is essential, excessive involvement of personnel from the participating unit can actually detract from realism. Exercise objectives can be designed to evaluate many different aspects of a unit's capabilities, but the results will be distorted if unit personnel have too much advance information about their exercise tasking.
- 4.3.3.4. To increase realism and more effectively exercise all functional areas of participating units, HQ AFSOC will use control groups to the maximum extent possible during the planning and execution of JCS-directed, JCS-coordinated, or MAJCOM-sponsored exercises. Normally, personnel will not perform control group functions in their unit of assignment.
- 4.3.3.4.1. Planners at all levels will ensure proposed concepts of operations are consistent with current USAF/HQ AFSOC tactical doctrine, theater war plans, stated exercise objectives, and unit type code (UTC) mission capability statements.
- 4.3.3.4.2. Forward waiver requests to the above through channels to HQ AFSOC for approval prior to incorporating the concepts into exercise plans (see Attachment 2).
- 4.3.3.5. Transfer of Operational Control (OPCON) between HQ AFSOC and using command will be clearly specified in implementing exercise plans or tasking messages (see Command Relationships, Chapter 5).
- 4.3.3.6. Operational Reporting:
- 4.3.3.6.1. During the exercise, units will continue all normal reporting such as Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS), HOMELINE, BEELINE, etc.
- 4.3.3.6.2. In addition, COMAFSOCs, COMAFSODs, and mission commanders will submit a daily exercise situation report (SITREP) (see Attachment 18) via message to HQ AFSOC with information copies to participating air division, wings, squadrons, and detachments. All times will be GMT (ZULU) unless specified by the EXORD/OPORD.
- 4.3.3.6.2.1. If possible, this should be a consolidated report from the highest HQ AFSOC exercise command level; however, do not delay reporting, to consolidate all inputs.

- 4.3.3.6.2.2. Use the format and cutoff times specified in exercise OPORDs. If exercise OPORDs do not require daily SITREPs, the above individuals will determine the most suitable cutoff time and use it for each daily report throughout the exercise.
- 4.3.3.6.3 Medical personnel will submit the Medical Report for Disasters, Emergencies, and Contingencies (MEDRED-C) as directed by HQ AFSOC/SG and IAW higher headquarters directives.

### 4.3.3.7. Control Groups:

- 4.3.3.7.1. Responsible organizations will designate control group directors, if required, IAW the OPLAN. The designating organization will approve additional control group members based on the complexity of the exercise scenarios and recommendations of the control group director.
- 4.3.3.7.2. When the exercise sponsor has formed an overall exercise control group, the HQ AFSOC control group director will report to the control group authority at the next higher level. When there is no overall control group organization, the HQ AFSOC control group director reports directly to the commander of the organization tasked to designate the control group director.
- 4.3.3.7.3. Control groups are responsible for developing scenarios and controlling exercise play to ensure the objectives of the exercise are achieved. Therefore, control group members will deploy to key operating locations during the exercise. Controlling exercise play should not be construed as micromanagement to the point where players are not permitted to make mistakes or "deviate" from the planned scenario. Except when safety is a consideration, players should be allowed to learn from their mistakes. However, control group members should be sensitive to the fact that some mistakes, if not corrected, may detract from the overall objectives of the scenario and jeopardize beneficial training for other players downstream. Good judgment is the key to making decisions of this type and controllers should strive to make all inputs as realistic as possible.
- 4.3.3.7.4. Because some planning factors will be known only by the control group director and not by participating units, the control group director must ensure all control group requirements are passed on to the exercise sponsor prior to established deadlines during the planning phase (use Attachments 2 through 4) as guides for ensuring control group requirements have been properly planned.
- 4.3.3.8. Deployment/Re-deployment Operations:
- 4.3.3.8.1. All participants will adhere to GDSS reporting during deployment, employment, and redeployment operations. Revising re-deployment mission schedules within GDSS is the responsibility of the COMAFSOCXXX (or deployed mission commander if a COMAFSOCXXX is not established).

- 4.3.3.8.2. Wing/XP function will ensure participation in the combat exercise will have minimum impact on home station mission accomplishments, or ensure prior arrangements for coverage of mission commitments.
- 4.3.3.8.3. Units should deploy with all other mobility equipment. However, if time permits, deploying units may consider equipment availability at the employment location and reduce their deployed mobility package, if approved and waived by HQ AFSOC/DO, or otherwise specifically tasked (see Attachment 5).
- 4.3.3.8.4. Airlift support for exercise forces. AMC organic aircraft will provide deployment, employment and re-deployment airlift support for AFSOC exercise forces. Units requiring airlift support will submit airlift request through JOPES or JCS exercise airlift request format IAW current directives. Information copies of all requests will be forwarded to HQ AFSOC/DOX/LGXP/DOOC, and 720 STG if applicable.
- 4.3.3.9. Employment Operations.
- 4.3.3.9.1. Specific employment activities and bases will be as specified in the applicable EXORD/OPORD. While operating in locations classified as chemical warfare threat areas, all personnel will have protective clothing and equipment. The equipment will be used as specified in the EXORD/OPORD or local base directive (see Attachment 5).
- 4.3.3.9.2. Employment operations will include conducting realistic exercise scenarios under simulated combat conditions within a variety of threat parameters. During these missions, tactics and procedures as specified in current directives will be evaluated and updated to meet the known threat. Suggestions on changes to current tactics will be submitted IAW Attachment 20.
- 4.3.3.9.3. Operations will be conducted IAW the daily air tasking order (ATO) or daily mission taskings. ATOs will be published and distributed by the exercise sponsor IAW the applicable EXORD/OPORD.
- 4.3.3.9.4. The mission commander and operations officer or their ADVON should arrive at the exercise location approximately three days prior to the deployment of AFSOC forces, if possible.
- 4.3.3.10. Diplomatic Clearance Requirements. Each wing/unit will obtain their own diplomatic clearances IAW the Foreign Clearance Guide (FCG). Include HQ AFSOC/DOXE/DOOC as information addressees on all clearance requests. The HQ AFSOC Command Center will monitor diplomatic clearance requests, and during deployment/re-deployment, will initiate action to assist aircrews to obtain diplomatic clearances in a timely manner.
- 4.3.4. Limiting Factors. Any factor which could limit the unit's operational capabilities will be identified to HQ AFSOC/DOX/LGXP/IGI, and 720 STG, if applicable.

### 4.4. Logistics:

- 4.4.1. Purpose. This section provides information and guidance for logistics support planning and employment of AFSOC forces participating in the JCS field training exercise program.
- 4.4.2. Concept of Operations. Logistics support will be tailored to support the number of aircraft, length of exercise, number of sorties, operational scenarios, and exercise location. Spares support will be provided from deployed readiness spare parts (RSP) or mission support kits (MSK) and through requisitioning. Although a maintenance remove-and-replace concept will apply, limited repair may be accomplished through the host bases' (deployed location) compatible maintenance facilities. In addition, deployed units will be capable of recovering and launching their aircraft at enroute stops both to and from their deployed locations.
- 4.4.2.1. Deploying units will coordinate with enroute locations to determine the amount and type of maintenance support available from the host.
- 4.4.2.2. Deploying units will coordinate use of host base resources through exercise planning conferences, site/vulnerability surveys and the appropriate theater air component.
- 4.4.2.3. Strict accountability of all supplies and equipment will be the responsibility of the deployed commander.
- 4.4.2.4. Units will deploy with the required level of RSP, support equipment, A/B bags and chemical warfare defense equipment (CWDE) training ensembles to accomplish exercise tasking.
- 4.4.3. Assumptions. The implementation of this INSTRUCTION assumes personnel, supplies, and equipment are available for deployment. Availability of adequate airlift/ground transportation for the deployment and re-deployment is also assumed.
- 4.4.4. Resource Availability. This plan is based upon the resources and forces available within the current USAF War and Mobilization Plan (WMP). Competition for critical SOF aircraft and unique parts will be severe and shortages in certain material may occur due to the impact of higher priority missions.
- 4.4.5. Responsibilities:

### 4.4.5.1. HQ AFSOC/LG will:

4.4.5.1.1. Monitor all aspects of logistics support relating to AFSOC units, to include unit movement requirements and base operating support (BOS). Reference Joint Pub 4-0, *Doctrine for Logistic Support of Joint Operations*, AFSOC must rely heavily on the host theater components to provide required BOS—both during exercises and contingencies—key of which includes: billeting, messing, ground transportation, non-SOF unique resupply, material handling, fuel, and medical services.

- 4.4.5.1.2. Ensure tasking equipment shortfalls are filled.
- 4.4.5.1.3. Identify to USSOCOM any logistics problems that cannot be resolved by HQ AFSOC/LG staff.
- 4.4.5.1.4. Attend exercise planning conference as outlined in paragraph 4.4.6.
- 4.4.5.1.5. Monitor/coordinate base support through the appropriate theater Air Force component as required.
- 4.4.5.1.6. Ensure LG POCs are established for exercises in which AFSOC units are participating.
- 4.4.5.1.7. Augment site survey teams as required.
- 4.4.5.1.8. Coordinate with HQ AFSOC/DOXE to ensure the initial AFSOC Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) is loaded into the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) in the Global Command and Control System (GCCS).
- 4.4.5.2. Deploying AFSOC units will:
- 4.4.5.2.1. Attend exercise planning conferences for exercises in which AFSOC units are participating.
- 4.4.5.2.2. When required, perform a site survey of exercise locations and submit a trip report to HQ AFSOC/LGX NLT 10 working days after return.
- 4.4.5.2.3. Ensure deployment/re-deployment procedures for personnel and equipment are conducted IAW AFI 10-403, *USAF Deployment Planning*, and this plan.
- 4.4.5.2.4. Ensure proper logistics support is provided to support exercise requirements.
- 4.4.5.2.5. Identify to HQ AFSOC/LGX any equipment shortfalls that cannot be satisfied by unit assets. Personnel shortfalls must be identified to HQ AFSOC/DPXX (see par. 4.5) with info copy to HQ AFSOC/LGX.
- 4.4.5.2.6. Upon completion of the exercise and when COMSEC/OPSEC allows, submit a JULL and After-Action Report IAW AFI 10-204 and Attachment 19 of this Instruction.
- 4.4.5.2.7. Refine exercise TPFDD in JOPES and notify HQ AFSOC/LGX when the changes increase/decrease movement requirements.
- 4.4.5.2.8. Identify an overall logistics point of contact for each exercise. This POC will work with the HQ AFSOC/LGX POC.

- 4.4.5.2.9. Coordinate host base support through the appropriate channels outlined in par. 4.4.2.2. and provide HQ AFSOC/LGX with information copies of all correspondence outlining the support.
- 4.4.6. Planning Conferences:
- 4.4.6.1. Initial Planning Conference (IPC).
- 4.4.6.1.1. HQ AFSOC/LGX representative will attend when required.
- 4.4.6.1.2. Deploying units will send at least one logistics representative and one base support representative.
- 4.4.6.2. Mid-Planning Conference (MPC).
- 4.4.6.2.1. HQ AFSOC/LGX will attend when required.
- 4.4.6.2.2. Deploying units will send at least one logistics representative and one base support representative.
- 4.4.6.3. Final Planning Conference (FPC).
- 4.4.6.3.1. HQ AFSOC/LGX representative will attend when required.
- 4.4.6.3.2. Deploying units will send at least one logistics representative and one base support representative.
- 4.4.6.4. Deploying units will submit the names of conference attendees to HQ AFSOC/DOXE, with info copy to HQ AFSOC/LGX.
- 4.4.6.5. Trip reports detailing logistics and base support issues will be submitted after each conference by each unit sending a logistics or support representative. These trip reports may be consolidated with the wing/group trip report. Distribution will be made to HQ AFSOC/LGX/DOXE NLT 10 working days after the conference.
- 4.4.6.6. Deploying units will provide the following information to HQ AFSOC/LGX after the mid-planning conference:
- 4.4.6.6.1. Airlift requirements.
- 4.4.6.6.2. Strawman load plans.
- 4.4.6.6.3. Base support and logistics requirements for host MAJCOM.
- 4.4.7. Supply and Distribution:

- 4.4.7.1. General Guidance:
- 4.4.7.1.1. The home station will retain accountability for units deploying RSP for less than 30 days and equipment for less than 120 days.
- 4.4.7.1.2. Units deploying RSP in excess of 30 days and equipment in excess of 120 days will follow the guidelines in AFMAN 23-110, Vol. II, PT13, *Standard Base Supply Customer's Procedures* to determine if accountability is to be transferred to the deployed host base chief of supply.
- 4.4.7.1.3. Report to HQ AFSOC/LRC/LGS supply difficulties that adversely affect deployed operations.
- 4.4.7.2. Specific Guidance. The senior deployed supply representative for each unit will establish a single point of contact (POC) for maintenance personnel to levy their supply requirements. The POC will be the only authorized submission agency for supply requirements. Close coordination between the senior deployed supply representative and maintenance personnel is essential, both before and during the exercise, to ensure effective procedures are established to provide timely supply support.
- 4.4.7.2.1. Distribution and Allocation:
- 4.4.7.2.1.1. The primary source of supply will be deployed RSP/MSK. Alternate source will be from in-place assets at the deployed location.
- 4.4.7.2.1.2. In addition to RSP, units will deploy with sufficient office supplies, spare engine lubricants, and hydraulic fluid to support their exercise requirements.
- 4.4.7.2.1.3. Units will take an AF Form 616, **Fund Cite Authorization, or Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR)**, to support their local costs. Funding authority should include the funding dollar limit, fund cite, billing address, home station comptroller point of contact, and inclusive exercise participation dates.
- 4.4.7.2.1.4. The deployed senior maintenance officer will coordinate with the host base chief of supply on return procedures (i.e., action taken Code D) for aircraft peculiar reparable assets obtained through lateral support. These assets should be returned to home station for NRTS action if home station is authorized.
- 4.4.7.2.1.5. Units will request critical item re-supply (RSP re-supply) from home station. In field conditions, when AFSOC is tasked and operational, all RSP re-supply will go through the supply representative in AFSOC. HQ AFSOC/LRC will provide assistance with transportation, if requested. Depending on the length of deployment, reparables will be redeployed to home station with the RSP or shipped immediately for deployments lasting longer than 30 days.

### 4.4.7.2.2. Level of Supply:

- 4.4.7.2.2.1. Class I Subsistence. When required, units will deploy with sufficient rations to cover the required period prior to or until arrival of a field kitchen.
- 4.4.7.2.2.2. Class II, Individual Clothing and Equipment:
- 4.4.7.2.2.2.1. Mobility Bags. Units will issue mobility bags to personnel deploying to locations under field conditions. Only the Command Equipment Management Office (CEMO) can approve requests for changes to mobility bag composition.
- 4.4.7.2.2.2.2. Chemical Warfare Defense Equipment (CWDE)/Weapons. The implementing directive will determine the issue of mobility C/D bags, weapons, and other required specialized equipment (see Attachment 5).
- 4.4.7.2.2.3. Class III-POL. The employment base should normally provide fuel, oil, and cryogenics requirements. POL support requirements beyond employment base capability will be channeled to the tasking command for resolution, with info to HQ AFSOC/LGS/LGX (see Attachment 7).
- 4.4.7.2.2.4. Class V-Munitions. The using unit will forecast exercise munitions requirements. Munitions support requirements beyond the deploying unit or deployment base capability will be channeled to HQ AFSOC/LGMW for resolution.
- 4.4.7.2.2.5. Class VII, Major End Items, Vehicles, and Registered Equipment.
- 4.4.7.2.2.5.1. Deploy only the minimum number of vehicles and registered equipment required for mission completion. Consider the following when determining deployment requirements:
- 4.4.7.2.2.5.1.1. Availability from host at deployment location.
- 4.4.7.2.2.5.1.2. Availability of AFSOC-gained war reserve materiel (WRM) at deployment location.
- 4.4.7.2.2.5.1.3. Availability from other military sources including host nation, guard, or reserve forces.
- 4.4.7.2.2.5.2. When deployment is necessary, vehicles and registered equipment should be selected for maximum possible commonality (same year, make, and model). Also, ensure the newest assets available are deployed. Commonality takes precedence over age.
- 4.4.7.2.2.5.3. Account for deployed vehicles and registered equipment IAW AFMAN 23-110, Vol. II.
- 4.4.7.2.2.5.4. Deploy vehicles and registered equipment with appropriate operator inspection form and in serviceable condition. Historical records will accompany vehicles and registered

- equipment when deployed for longer than 30 days, IAW AFI 24-302, *Vehicle Maintenance Management*. Tech data should also accompany deployed vehicles and equipment when the maintenance activity at the deployed location is unlikely to have access to such information.
- 4.4.7.2.2.5.5. Prior to deployment, regardless of duration, all vehicles must be processed through vehicle maintenance. Any scheduled maintenance that will be due during the period of deployment will be accomplished prior to deployment.
- 4.4.7.2.2.5.6. For vehicles without established RSP, deploy an initial support kit (first 30 days) with deployed vehicles and registered equipment.
- 4.4.7.2.2.5.7. Vehicles and registered equipment deployed to locations other than Air Force bases will be equipped with spare tires, jacks, and lug wrenches.
- 4.4.7.2.2.5.8. Return all spare part kits, forms, tech data, and tools to home station when vehicles and registered equipment are redeployed.
- 4.4.7.2.2.6. Class VIIIB, Medical. Medical personnel/units will generally deploy with medical equipment and supplies needed to provide medical support for AFSOC personnel. When determining deployment requirements, medical planners will consider availability of deployed medical support from other military medical units, the host nation, and the reserve components.
- 4.4.7.2.2.7. Class IX Repair Parts:
- 4.4.7.2.2.7.1. HQ AFSOC and RSP supply functional managers will source RSP authorized for support of AFSOC requirements predicated on strategic airlift flows/requirements.
- 4.4.7.2.2.7.2. Grounding aircraft items (not mission capable supply) to include investment parts are monitored by HQ AFSOC/LGS through the supply problem item list output from the Weapons System Management Information System and in SORTS.
- 4.4.7.2.2.7.3. RSP recap reports/updates are available through HQ AFSOC/LGS.
- 4.4.7.2.2.7.4. Submit RSP recap reports.
- 4.4.7.2.2.7.5. Peacetime use of WRM equipment must be authorized IAW AFI 25-101, *War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Program Guidance and Procedures*.
- 4.4.7.2.2.7.6. Supply personnel will deploy and remain with the RSP.
- 4.4.7.2.2.8. Aircraft spares support will come primarily from the deployed MICAP section. Request for spares will be channeled through the deployed MICAP section. MICAP requests not available in the deployed RSP will be up-channeled to HQ AFSOC/LRC for support.
- 4.4.8. Maintenance and Modification:

- 4.4.8.1. General Guidance:
- 4.4.8.1.1. Units deploying in support of an exercise will deploy with sufficient personnel and equipment, including RSP, to support planned mission sorties.
- 4.4.8.1.2. Standard maintenance procedures will be used.
- 4.4.8.1.3. Wheel chocks, ground cables, and technical data (T.O. and checklists) will be carried aboard exercise aircraft.
- 4.4.8.1.4. Aircraft committed to an exercise will have sufficient time available to meet anticipated flying requirements before the next isochronal inspection is due. Units must accomplish all other required aircraft and equipment inspections. As a minimum, units must accomplish 100 percent of the "look" phase and correct all safety discrepancies. Units will record deferred maintenance on AFTO Forms 244, **Industrial/Support Equipment Record**, or AFTO Forms 781 series, **Aircraft Maintenance and Inspection Documents**, as applicable.
- of Al 10 Pollins 701 series, After art Wallitellance and Inspection Documents, as applicable.
- 4.4.8.1.5. Core Automated Maintenance Systems (CAMS) data will be collected and maintained IAW paragraph 4.4.8.2.5.
- 4.4.8.1.6. Aircraft parachutes, life vests, egress equipment, and life rafts will be inspected and current for the duration of the exercise.
- 4.4.8.1.7. HQ AFSOC/LG will grant deviations from normal peacetime maintenance procedures on a case-by-case basis.
- 4.4.8.1.8. Aircraft will deploy with spare engine oil and hydraulic fluid on board.
- 4.4.8.2. Specific Guidance:
- 4.4.8.2.1. At each deployed location, a senior maintenance officer will be appointed with the appropriate rank and experience necessary to manage maintenance operations for all AFSOC units.
- 4.4.8.2.2. The name of the exercise senior maintenance officer will be forwarded to HQ AFSOC/LGX (ref milestones in Attachment 24).
- 4.4.8.2.3. Equipment:
- 4.4.8.2.3.1. Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) in daily use and within 30 days of calibration due date will be inspected prior to deployment. TMDE packaged for mobility use can also be deployed.

- 4.4.8.2.3.2. Maintenance personnel will deploy with consolidated tool kits and other specialized tool kits for engine, prop, and tire changes. Participating units will determine the number of maxiand mini-kits needed.
- 4.4.8.2.3.3. All AFSOC deployed maintenance assets will be made available to all USAF deployed forces, regardless of ownership, provided it does not impact the mission.
- 4.4.8.2.4. Engines:
- 4.4.8.2.4.1. The senior maintenance officer or NCO at the deployed location is designated as the engine monitor. The engine monitor obtains replacement engines through the HQ AFSOC/LRC.
- 4.4.8.2.4.2. The engine monitor advises the engine manager at home station by telephone or message when engines have been replaced. He/she will transmit the following:
- 4.4.8.2.4.2.1. Removed engine serial numbers.
- 4.4.8.2.4.2.2. Removed engine status (type of malfunction/damage).
- 4.4.8.2.4.2.3. Removed engine hours.
- 4.4.8.2.4.2.4. Installed engine serial numbers.
- 4.4.8.2.4.2.5. Aircraft serial number.
- 4.4.8.2.4.2.6. Position number.
- 4.4.8.2.4.3. Engine monitor will take the appropriate action to expeditiously return reparable engine to the designated unit.
- 4.4.8.2.4.4. Engine managers at the unit(s) furnishing engines will monitor, control, and report.
- 4.4.8.2.4.5. If necessary, due to the nature of the exercise, deploying units may appoint a consolidated engine management system (CEMS) monitor. CEMS monitor will be knowledgeable of aircraft documentation and MMICS procedures for CEMS inputs/loads.
- 4.4.8.2.4.6. Reports. An after-action report will be prepared IAW Attachment 19.
- 4.4.8.2.5. The senior maintenance officer or NCO will ensure that CAMS data is collected and maintained. As a minimum, Job Data Documentation (JDD), Debriefing, Status, Inventory, Utilization, and Deviation data, using the Operational Events subsystems of the CAMS, will be collected and maintained. If a Standard Base Level Computer (SBLC) is available, this information can be input using CAMS terminals and going through the Defense Data Network. If not, this information will be collected using unit level programs on personal computers or manually using AFTO Forms 349 (JDD), **Maintenance Data Collection Record**, and logs.

- 4.4.9. Logistics Readiness Center (LRC). HQ AFSOC/LRC will assist the deployed units and monitor operations. LRC operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to provide unprogrammed logistics support. Contact LRC at Hurlburt Field, FL, DSN 579-8925, from a commercial phone 850-884-8925, or 1-800-451-7705. All phone numbers to HQ AFSOC/LRC are STU III capable.
- 4.4.9.1. Upon arrival at the exercise location, the deployed senior maintenance officer will contact the HQ AFSOC/LRC and give his/her name, telephone number and/or address at deployed location. If OPSEC/COMSEC is essential, send information by classified message.
- 4.4.9.2. MICAP requirements will be processed through the local base supply MICAP section. MICAP requirements not available in the deployed RSP kit or from local base supply will be requested through HQ AFSOC/LRC. Obtain the off-base requisition number from MICAP section for each MICAP condition before contacting the LRC for lateral support. If no local supply exists, contact the LRC for parts requested. The deployed senior maintenance officer will have the authority to verify that a MICAP condition exists.
- 4.4.9.2.1. Observe COMSEC/OPSEC procedures when calling in MICAP requirements. To effectively support logistics requirements, LRC must have the following information:
- 4.4.9.2.1.1. Type and model aircraft.
- 4.4.9.2.1.2. Discrepancies.
- 4.4.9.2.1.3. Required resources (to include part number: T.O.--figure and index number--noun and quantity required, stock number, and base supply off-base requisition number).
- 4.4.9.2.1.4. Desired resource delivery location.
- 4.4.9.2.1.5. A "mark for" and priority.
- 4.4.9.2.1.6. A POC at the delivery location.
- 4.4.9.3. The deployed senior maintenance officer will ensure that HQ AFSOC/LRC is included as an addressee on the SITREP and ensure the daily flying schedule recap is reported. Minimum information required will be sorties scheduled, sorties flown, and explanation of all deviations.
- 4.4.9.4. When a deployed aircraft lands at a base other than the exercise location(s), normally the host base transient aircraft maintenance function (transient alert) is responsible for maintenance. When maintenance requirements are beyond the host transient alert capabilities and additional support is required, the aircraft commander will request support from HQ AFSOC/LRC. The aircraft commander will report aircraft status changes to LRC until the aircraft is mission capable or until a maintenance recovery team (MRT) arrives.

- 4.4.10. Mobilization and Transportation. Movement requirements for deployment/redeployment will be based on the JOPES TPFDD.
- 4.4.11. Logistics Feasibility. There will be some logistics constraints that may preclude successful deployment of forces. All logistics requirements which cannot be resolved (LIMFACS/shortfalls) by the tasked units will be reported to HQ AFSOC/LGX/DOXE.

#### 4.5. Personnel:

- 4.5.1. Purpose. This section provides guidance and instruction for personnel actions required to support the basic plan. Requirements in the deployment requirements document (DRD) apply to all exercises. For overseas exercises, DRD requirements may vary and are specified in the EXORD/OPORD and established theater procedures.
- 4.5.1.1. Concept of Personnel Support. Personnel support for deployed forces will be as prescribed in applicable personnel appendices to the applicable EXORD/OPLAN.
- 4.5.2. Personnel Policies and Procedures.
- 4.5.2.1. General Guidance. The provisions of USAF and AFSOC directives apply. Units deploying will fill manning positions identified by tasking authority. When required, wings/groups will prepare a statement of deployment requirement for CONUS exercises IAW the format shown in Attachment 8 and send the information by message to HQ AFSOC/DPXX and XPMX, info to HQ AFSOC/DOXE or AFSOC/DOS. HQ AFSOC/XPMX, upon receiving approval from HQ AFSOC/DOXE or DOS, will consolidate DRDs for all CONUS AFSOC exercise participants in the master exercise DRD in GCCS. This in turn will be made available to AFSOC/DPXX who will forward TDY levy requirements. These requirements will be sent via Data Pattern Traffic to the deploying units' servicing MPF. The tasked units will be required to provide personnel information for all DRD requirements. This will allow servicing MPFs to publish contingency, exercise, and deployment (CED) orders and forward to the deployment MPF a computerized mini-record on each individual to be deployed. Any changes to the original input must be justified, by message, to HQ AFSOC/DOXE or DOS.
- 4.5.2.2. Specific Guidance:
- 4.5.2.2.1. Reporting procedures to HQ AFSOC/DPXX are IAW the format in Attachment 8.
- 4.5.2.2.2. Deployed commanders will ensure the arrival of all assigned personnel (to include name, SSAN, grade, PID/ULN, and line number) is reported to the deployment MPF personnel readiness unit (PRU) with info to HQ AFSOC/DPXX. If a deployed personnel support for contingency operations (PERSCO) team is assigned at the deployment location, they will accomplish the report for the commander.
- 4.5.2.2.3. Message reporting outlined in AFI 10-215, *Personnel Support for Contingency Operations (PERSCO)*, is required only when specifically directed by HQ AFSOC/DPXX.

- 4.5.2.2.4. Classification of the DRD message is unclassified unless directed otherwise by HQ AFSOC/DOXE or deployed commander.
- 4.5.2.2.5. Normally, civilian employees are not deployed to fill military requirements. Active duty commanders may not substitute civilians for military without permission from HQ AFSOC.
- 4.5.2.2.6. Mission commanders will submit casualty reports as indicated in AFI 36-3002, *Casualty Services* (PA), and AFI 36-809, *Survivor Assistance*. Commanders should contact the nearest MPF or deployed PERSCO team for assistance in casualty reporting. Commanders will ensure HQ AFSOC/DPXX and USSOCOM/SOOP are info addressees on all casualty messages. If unable to obtain assistance, contact the AF Casualty Command Post, AFPC/DPWCS, DSN 665-2411.
- 4.5.2.2.7. AFI 36-2803, *The Air Force Awards and Decorations Program*, applies to decorations and awards.
- 4.5.3. Personnel Administration:
- 4.5.3.1. Personnel Tasking Procedures.
- 4.5.3.1.1. Developing Personnel Requirements.
- 4.5.3.1.1.1. When HQ AFSOC or theater SOCs transmit a unit-tasking message, they will task units to deploy specific force packages identified by unit type codes (UTCs). Personnel requirements are defined by the manpower portion of the UTC (MANFOR).
- 4.5.3.1.1.2. If no UTC is specified, or if UTC tailoring is authorized, the tasked unit will forward personnel requirements to headquarters level planners through local base planners (See Attachment 24).
- 4.5.3.1.1.3. For JCS exercises, the sponsor or subordinate elements will often develop requirements for HQ AFSOC personnel to serve as liaison personnel in various headquarters and to serve on the exercise control group.
- 4.5.3.1.1.4. For all exercises within the CENTCOM/ACOM/SOUTHCOM AORs, a 2GOXl from HQ AFSOC will augment the appropriate logistics readiness center (LRC).
- 4.5.3.1.2. Validating Requirements:
- 4.5.3.1.2.1. For exercises sponsored by USCINCEUR or USCINCPAC, or their subordinate commands, 352 SOG and 353 SOG will submit validated requirements for AFSOC personnel to the theater personnel planners in accordance with both theater-assigned and augmentation (out-of-theater) requirements. However, 352 SOG or 353 SOG will first coordinate augmentation requirements with HQ AFSOC/DO NLT 120 days prior to deployment. (See Attachment 24)

- 4.5.3.1.2.2. 16 SOW will submit personnel requirements to HQ AFSOC/DOXE/XPMX/DPXX or DOS for validation not later than 90 days prior to deployment (see Attachment 24). The requirements listing must clearly identify the location, UTC, and inclusive dates of TDY. The requirements will be submitted in the form of a standard UTC with tailoring indicated by additions and deletions to the standard UTC. See Attachment 8 for a sample format for submitting requirements to HQ AFSOC/DOXE/XPMX/DPXX or DOS.
- 4.5.3.1.2.3. HQ AFSOC/DPXX will forward validated personnel taskings via Data Pattern Traffic to the supporting MPF not later than 60 days prior to deployment.
- 4.5.3.1.2.4. When the JCS exercise sponsor establishes requirements for liaison and control group personnel, these requirements are usually submitted directly to the theater Air Force component personnel office (HQ ACC, HQ PACAF, or HQ USAFE) to be included in the augmentation DRD. To avoid duplication and short-notice surprise taskings, HQ AFSOC planners who attend planning conferences should attempt to determine the augmentation requirements of the sponsor and pass this information on to XPMX and DPXX.
- 4.5.3.2. Manpower Requirements Sourcing. 16 SOW will include sourcing on all requirements submitted to HQ AFSOC, IAW Attachment 24. HQ AFSOC/DOXE/DOS coordinates sourcing with subordinate units to the maximum extent possible before submitting requirements to XPMX/DPXX. Sourcing must be identified before levy requirements can flow, because the sourcing identifies which MPF will receive the levy. Sourcing must also be specific. For example, identifying 16th Special Operations Wing (16 SOW) as the source is unacceptable if the 16 SOW intends to relay the tasking to the 9th Special Operations Squadron (9 SOS), because the wing and squadron are on different bases and have different servicing MPFs. The personnel tasking process is complete when the servicing MPF receives the levy requirements and the unit identifies members to fill each requirement. The losing MPF then publishes TDY orders for each tasked member and forwards computerized mini-records to the attached MPF.

#### 4.5.3.3. Personnel Selection Criteria:

- 4.5.3.3.1. Individuals selected for deployment will possess the qualifications of the requirement. They must be capable of performing their duties with minimum supervision.
- 4.5.3.3.2. Commander will ensure that personnel selected for deployment are mature individuals who will create a favorable impression of HQ AFSOC, USSOCOM, and the US Air Force in the area to which they are being deployed.
- 4.5.3.3.3. Tasked Commanders may substitute grade or skill levels (one grade up or down for officers and two skill levels down or one up for enlisted) as long as deploying personnel can meet all functional requirements of the tasked UTC capability.

## 4.5.3.3.4. Replacement/Rotation Policies:

- 4.5.3.3.4.1. Unless authorized by the exercise directive, commanders may not rotate personnel except for emergency or extreme hardship reasons. Submit request to HQ AFSOC/DOXE/DPXX by the most expeditious means. HQ AFSOC will validate the requirement; if approved, the unit originally tasked will provide the replacement unless otherwise directed.
- 4.5.3.3.4.2. Once individuals report to the TDY location, they may be released only for emergency leave, hospitalization, poor performance of duty, or when no longer required for successful mission accomplishment. Mission commanders will notify HQ AFSOC/DO/DOXE/DPXX or DOS and the applicable home stations when personnel are returned to their home station for any reason prior to TDY completion. Message will include name, grade, SSAN, PID/ULN/line number, parent unit, and reason for return. Send replacement requests, with the ULN/line number and justification, to HQ AFSOC/DO/DOXE/DPXX or DOS.
- 4.5.3.3.5. In the event levies cannot be filled from within tasked organization resources, shortages will be identified to HQ AFSOC/DOXE/DPXX or DOS NLT 40 days before exercise start date.
- 4.5.3.3.6. Preparation for Movement is covered by AFI 10-403.
- 4.5.3.3.7. Personnel Processing is covered by AFI 10-403 and AFI 10-215.
- 4.5.3.3.8. Commanders of deployed units are responsible for military discipline and order.
- 4.5.3.3.9. Personnel in Tracks 4 or 5 of the USAF Drug Rehabilitation Program will not be deployed without HQ AFSOC and AFPC approval. Submit requests to HQ AFSOC/DOXE/DPXX. Personnel in Track 3 may be deployed.
- 4.5.3.4. Preparatory Actions:
- 4.5.3.4.1. Immunizations will be completed in accordance with AFJI 48-110, *Immunization Requirements and Procedures*, and recorded on PHS 731, **International Certificate of Vaccination**, prior to departure. Members must have PHS Form 731 in their possession during deployment.
- 4.5.3.4.2. All deploying personnel will have in their possession current metal identification tags and DD Form 2, **AF Identification Card**, and if required, a passport.
- 4.5.3.4.3. Deploying personnel whose duties require the operation of motor vehicles must possess a valid/current SF Form 46, **US Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card**, to include M-series vehicles only when supported command requires.
- 4.5.3.4.4. The servicing MPF will prepare Contingency Exercise Deployment (CED) orders from the Combat Personnel Control System (CPCS) IAW AFI 37-128, *Administrative Orders* (PA), and AFI 10-215.

- 4.5.3.4.5. Clothing and Equipment:
- 4.5.3.4.5.1. Personnel will deploy with sufficient items of clothing for the duration of the deployment. Civilian clothing is authorized for off-duty and off-station wear, unless otherwise directed.
- 4.5.3.4.5.2. After arrival at the deployed site, all personnel except aircrew performing aircrew duties) will wear the utility uniform as shown in AFI 36-2903, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Air Force Personnel*, unless specifically exempted by the EXPLAN or Foreign Clearance Guide. The only acceptable footwear is combat boots (jungle boots for tropical climates), brogans, or oxfords.
- 4.5.3.4.5.3. Deployed personnel whose duties require unique/safety clothing will have such items for wear during the deployment.
- 4.5.3.4.5.4. Personnel whose duties require special equipment or tools will deploy with those items in prime/current condition.
- 4.5.3.4.5.5. Personnel performing duty under field conditions will deploy with mobility equipment as required by the applicable EXORD/OPORD. Mobility equipment will not be available at deployed locations.
- 4.5.3.4.6. Passports and visas. Units deploying outside of the US are responsible for referring to the current Foreign Clearance Guide and ensuring all personnel meet passport and visa requirements prior to deployment unless the supported command negotiates and exception with the host country. If required, passport/visa applications will be submitted as soon as personnel are selected.
- 4.5.3.4.7. Special Orders/NATO/CENTO Orders. Comply with provisions of AFI 37-128, *Administrative Orders* (PA), and AFI 10-215. MPFs will institute controls to ensure individual's proper security clearance, AFSC, PID/ULN line number, element to which assigned, and reporting instructions are included in all TDY orders supporting the appropriate EXORD/OPORD.
- 4.5.3.4.8. OJT records will be handcarried for all deployments in excess of 30 days unless the supported commander determines otherwise.
- 4.5.3.4.9. Personnel filling tasked requirements must meet eligibility criteria as outlined by AFI 36-2110, *Assignments*, and AFI 10-403.

#### 4.6. Public Affairs:

- 4.6.1. Objectives of Public Affairs. Public Affairs (PA) objectives and considerations are an integral part of every military operation. This section outlines HQ AFSOC/PA policies for the execution of JCS exercises.
- 4.6.1.1. The following assumptions are made:
- 4.6.1.1.1. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (OASD/PA) will provide PA direction and guidance.
- 4.6.1.1.2. PA personnel will use this plan as general guidance.
- 4.6.1.1.3. News media representatives (NMRs) will seek access to the area of operations (AO) in order to gather information and report events.
- 4.6.1.1.4. Internal information for AFSOC personnel and families will be a critical concern of AFSOC commanders.
- 4.6.2. Mission of Public Affairs. Combat readiness for special operations missions is of great interest to the American public as well as the international community. HQ AFSOC public affairs will screen all media inquiries to determine proper response within the limits of national security and propriety. PA representatives will handle PA activities in a timely, professional manner.
- 4.6.3. Public Affairs Concept of Operations:
- 4.6.3.1. OASD/PA will make initial release of information to the public. HQ AFSOC/PA will advise host base public affairs officer (PAOs) when to issue public statements concerning AFSOC unit participation in the exercise or operation.
- 4.6.3.2. The sponsoring command will provide PA policy and guidance in the theater of operations.
- 4.6.3.3. Host base PA representatives will release information on AFSOC aircraft incidents/accidents that might occur during an exercise IAW existing regulations and OASD/PA guidance. Notify HQ AFSOC/PA immediately of an incident/accident. AFI 35-102, *Crisis Planning, Management and Response*, is the basic document for reference.
- 4.6.3.4. Pending approval by the sponsoring command, OASD/PA, or HQ AFSOC/ PA, NMRs, may be invited to accompany US forces into the AO.
- 4.6.3.5. Unless higher headquarters provides specific clearance, AFSOC commanders cannot confirm that their units are a part of a movement. Do not release departure dates from home stations, arrival dates, routes or ports of embarkation/debarkation until an appropriate authority has cleared the information.

- 4.6.3.6. HQ AFSOC/DOV will process waivers to allow NMRs to participate in the exercise. Aircraft will not fly above 10,000 MSL in an unpressurized condition. NMRs will strictly observe all safety regulations. If media representatives are mobile during drop/tactical portions of the mission(s), they will wear appropriate headgear and harness and follow directions of the loadmaster at all times.
- 4.6.3.7. HQ AFSOC/DOV will process waivers to permit NMRs to use electronic recording equipment aboard the aircraft in VFR conditions. Should the operation of the equipment interfere with the aircraft instrumentation, the aircraft commander will order the NMRs to discontinue use of the equipment.
- 4.6.3.8. Because of extensive public affairs activities, PA personnel will not perform other duties such as protocol, briefings, etc.
- 4.6.4. Public Affairs Tasks to be accomplished:
- 4.6.4.1. HQ AFSOC/PA will:
- 4.6.4.1.1. Serve as PA advisor to HQ AFSOC/CC and perform overall planning, supervision, and coordination of PA activities with the other commands and services.
- 4.6.4.1.2. Provide essential PA guidance to host base PA shops, including a basic news story (if appropriate) about the exercises, and assistance for handling media queries.
- 4.6.4.1.3. Coordinate all media travel requests from AFSOC units with the exercise's sponsoring command.
- 4.6.4.1.4. If needed and/or directed, provide support for accredited NMRs within areas of responsibility.
- 4.6.4.1.5. Advise Secretary of the Air Force Office of Public Affairs (SAF/PA), OASD/PA, USSOCOM/PA, and/or the sponsoring command of any PA problems.
- 4.6.4.1.6. Deploy a PA representative as available to the sponsoring command's Joint Information Bureau (JIB), for specific JCS exercises to handle AFSOC/PA activities during the exercise. Draw resources from HQ AFSOC. Determine requirements for deploying.
- 4.6.4.1.7. Direct the preparation of PA materials, including media kits, fact sheets, and photographs of AFSOC operations.
- 4.6.4.2. AFSOC PA representatives will:
- 4.6.4.2.1. Assist in JIB operations, handling AFSOC/PA issues.

- 4.6.4.2.2. Perform other JIB and sub-JIB functions, as approved by HQ AFSOC in coordination with the sponsoring command.
- 4.6.4.2.3. Provide liaison between on-scene agencies and HQ AFSOC/PA.
- 4.6.4.2.4. Provide on-scene guidance concerning Air Force and HQ AFSOC/PA activities to the AFSOC/AFSOD commander(s).
- 4.6.4.2.5. Work with Air Combat Camera Service (ACCS) teams covering AFSOC-related activities.
- 4.6.4.3. AFSOC/wing/group PA office will:
- 4.6.4.3.1. Wait for specific guidance from HQ AFSOC/PA, or higher authority, before making public statements or news releases concerning support of or participation in JCS exercises.
- 4.6.4.3.2. Prior to the initial news release, refer inquiries on specific JCS exercises to HQ AFSOC/PA and/or the sponsoring command PAO.
- 4.6.4.3.3. Provide escorts for media authorized to accompany their units to specific JCS exercises.
- 4.6.4.3.4. Not later than 45 days prior to deployment, process all requests for NMR clearances through HQ AFSOC/PA to OASD/PA or the sponsoring command, as appropriate, for each specific exercise.
- 4.6.4.3.5. Prepare and provide media kits as requested by HQ AFSOC/PA.
- 4.6.4.3.6. HQ AFSOC/PA representatives will brief all AFSOC personnel that NMRs are present and that any conversations or actions by the crew or other AFSOC personnel may result in articles, photos, or video presentations.
- 4.6.5. Coordinating Instructions:
- 4.6.5.1. Command Relationships. HQ AFSOC/PA authorizes and encourages direct communication between PAOs at all levels of command.
- 4.6.5.2. Release of Information. Until initial announcement by OASD/PA, make no public release of information concerning the exercise. Prior to initial announcement, refer queries to sponsoring command PAO.
- 4.6.5.3. Security Instructions. Current security directives apply (see paragraphs 4.6.7. and 4.6.9.).
- 4.6.5.4. Communiqués. Briefings and news summaries. Not applicable.

- 4.6.5.5. Reports. Not applicable.
- 4.6.5.6. Forwarding or Filing of Materials. Not applicable.
- 4.6.5.7. Coordination with US Information Agency and the American Embassy. HQ AFSOC/PA personnel supporting JCS exercises will coordinate their activities with appropriate US diplomatic representatives and allied governments as necessary and/or directed by specific exercise plans.
- 4.6.5.8. Delegation of Authority. Not applicable.
- 4.6.5.9. Coordination with PSYOP commands or staff will be done through USSOCOM/SOCS-PA.
- 4.6.6. Accreditation. OASD/PA, in conjunction with the sponsoring command of each specific JCS exercise, will determine procedures for media accreditation if it becomes necessary.
- 4.6.7. Field Press Wartime Information Security Program (WISP. OASD/PA and the sponsoring command will determine applicability of WISP.
- 4.6.8. Arrangements for NMRS:
- 4.6.8.1. Facilities. Sponsoring command/PAO, in conjunction with HQ AFSOC/PA, will establish guidelines for handling NMRs.
- 4.6.8.2. Inoculations. If NMRs accompany forces into the field as part of a DOD media pool, they must have the same inoculations required for military personnel participating in specific exercises.
- 4.6.8.3. Expenses. Individual NMRs will cover expenses for messing, billeting, and incidentals.
- 4.6.8.4. Pools. OASD/PA and/or the sponsoring command for specific JCS exercises will determine the applicability for the use of pools.
- 4.6.8.5. Simulated Rank. For messing and billeting purposes, NMRs will have the privileges of an officer in the grade of O-4. This provision applies to reserve or retired officers acting as civilian news representatives regardless of their reserve or retired grades.
- 4.6.8.6. Daily Briefings. Not applicable.
- 4.6.8.7. Communications. Not applicable.
- 4.6.8.8. Courier Flights. When possible, on a noninterference basis, AFSOC crews will make every effort to accommodate shipment of videotape and still photography from the AO to a CONUS aerial port of delivery.

- 4.6.9. Security. The presence of NMRs increases the need for security at the source. PA representatives will release only unclassified information. Protection of friendly information is essential. All statements and/or comments are "on-the-record." Do not make "off-the-record" statements.
- 4.6.10. Audiovisual. HQ AFSOC/PA will coordinate audiovisual requirements with the theater PA representative.
- 4.6.11. Internal Audience. AFSOC commanders, or their designated representatives, will brief participating personnel on their role in specific JCS exercises. Each commander has the responsibility to provide appropriate internal information to family members within OPSEC considerations. HQ AFSOC/PA will be kept informed in a timely manner of efforts made to inform families.
- 4.6.12. Transportation. AFSOC units inviting NMRs to accompany them on deployments to specific JCS exercise will provide inter/intratheater airlift as required by specific exercise directives. Transport other NMRs inter/intratheater as tasked by specific JCS exercise/sponsoring command-specific exercise directives/taskings.

#### 4.7. Medical Services:

- 4.7.1. Purpose. The section provides an overall medical concept of operations, assigns tasks and responsibilities, and provides guidance to establish and exercise an effective health services support system for AFSOC forces participating in Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercises.
- 4.7.1.1. Applicability. This section applies to all AFSOC medical forces and special tactics personnel acting in a medical support role during JCS exercises.
- 4.7.1.2. Objective. AFSOC medical and special tactics personnel will establish, coordinate, sustain and exercise a health services support system for AFSOC personnel participating in JCS exercises, as specified in this instruction and supporting exercise plans (EXPLANS).
- 4.7.2. Concept of Operations:
- 4.7.2.1. Health service support is a national and service component responsibility. Each service component will provide sufficient medical and health service support for their respective populations at risk (i.e., exercise participants), for all JCS exercises.
- 4.7.2.2. AFSOC health service support capabilities are limited. These include basic outpatient care, casualty evacuation of SOF using AFSOC aircraft, limited trauma management/stabilization, and limited patient holding and staging for aeromedical evacuation. Inpatient and level three medical care are supported CINC/JTF and air component surgeon responsibilities. Due to the limited nature of AFSOC organic medical support and the high potential for illness and injury

- during JCS exercises, it is imperative proper coordination between AFSOC exercise medical planners and supported commands takes place to ensure appropriate levels of medical care and medical evacuation are available during exercises.
- 4.7.2.3. The main objectives of AFSOC medical participation in JCS exercises are to ensure the health of exercise participants and to exercise the full range of AFSOC medical capabilities tasked in current OPLANS. Medical support will be tailored to the exercise scenario and will accomplish the specific medical objectives listed in Attachment 4.
- 4.7.3. Tasks:
- 4.7.3.1. HQ AFSOC/SG will:
- 4.7.3.1.1. Monitor all aspects of medical support relating to assigned units.
- 4.7.3.1.2. Coordinate with the theater air component surgeon staff to fill identified medical shortfalls and other medical requirements beyond unit capabilities.
- 4.7.3.1.3. Identify problems requiring higher headquarters resolution to USSOCOM, the Air Staff or theater air component.
- 4.7.3.1.4. Ensure an AFSOC medical representative attends all exercise planning conferences to establish and coordinate medical support requirements.
- 4.7.3.1.5. Input exercise TPFDD requirements for the deploying of medical assets into the joint deployment system, to meet exercise milestones.
- 4.7.3.1.6. Augment site survey teams as required.
- 4.7.3.2. Deploying medical units will:
- 4.7.3.2.1. Ensure a medical representative attends the mid-planning and final planning conferences. Units may send a medical representative to the initial planning conference, as desired. Submit trip reports detailing medical issues to HQ AFSOC/SG/DOXE NLT 10 days following the conference (see Attachment 21).
- 4.7.3.2.2. Perform site surveys of exercise locations, with emphasis on determining capabilities of local medical treatment facilities.
- 4.7.3.2.3. Provide medical support to meet the exercise requirements and objectives of this instruction.
- 4.7.3.2.4. Identify to HQ AFSOC/SG any medical supply, equipment, or capability shortfalls that cannot be satisfied by unit assets.

- 4.7.3.2.5. Identify a medical point of contact for each exercise to HQ AFSOC/SG.
- 4.7.3.2.6. Appoint a medical officer as the exercise deployed Director of Base Medical Services (DBMS) who will be the single focal point for medical matters and act as chief advisor to the exercise commander for all health service support issues.
- 4.7.4. Evacuation Policy. "Real world" and "exercise" medical evacuation policies and procedures will be established and addressed separately during exercise planning. The supported theater air component surgeon is responsible for aeromedical evacuation support for deployed SOF forces based on requirements identified by HQ AFSOC/SG. The deployed exercise commander will establish the evacuation policy in conjunction with the supported CINC.
- 4.7.5. Medical Regulating. "Real world" and "exercise" medical regulating procedures will be established IAW the supported CINC surgeon's policies and guidelines. AFSOC units will comply with established theater medical regulations.
- 4.7.6. Military Blood Program Office. Not applicable.
- 4.7.7. Preventive medicine. The supported air component commander is responsible for the preventive medicine program. AFSOC medical forces will incorporate sound preventive medical practices into all aspects of exercise support planning and execution.
- 4.7.8. Other Health Care Support. Medical exercise planners will coordinate details and procedures for medical support beyond AFSOC capabilities, for each JCS exercise. These may include, but are not limited to, hospital, dental, and veterinary support services. Details for obtaining these services will be described in wing medical annexes to the local exercise OPORD.
- 4.7.9. Medical Supply:
- 4.7.9.1. AFSOC medical war reserve materiel assemblages contain sufficient medical supplies and equipment to provide medical support IAW unit MISCAPS for 30 days. These assemblages will be utilized to provide support to AFSOC personnel participating in JCS exercises. Medical materiel scheduled for deployment will be paid for in advance in accordance with DOD, USAF and HQ AFSOC/SG policies and procedures.
- 4.7.9.2. Procedures for alternative sources for medical supply will be coordinated and established during exercise planning. Details of these arrangements will be specifically addressed in the wing medical annex to the exercise OPORD.
- 4.7.9.3. Lists of medical supplies and equipment will be maintained and all costs associated with exercise and real-world medical support captured to assist in the recover of after-the-fact funding.
- 4.7.10. Reports. (See Chapter 11).
- 4.7.10.1. AFSOC medical units will submit all reports required by Air Force and AFSOC

instructions. Submit Medical Report for Emergencies, Disasters, and Contingencies (MEDRED-C) IAW AFMAN 10-206, *US Air Force Reporting Instructions*. Address the MEDRED-C to HQ AFSOC/SG and to the deployed units' home station medical unit and squadron commander.

4.7.10.2. Formats for exercise trip reports are provided at Attachment 21. Formats for MEDRED-C and Medical After-Action Report are listed in the HQ AFSOC Medical Concept of Operations.

## 4.8. Chaplain:

- 4.8.1. Purpose. To provide, policy, procedures, and guidance for chaplain and chaplain service support personnel (CSSP) having mobility commitments and who deploy in support of contingencies.
- 4.8.1.1. Concept readiness requires planning, training, and the ability to perform chaplain responsibilities according to the Deployment Mobilization Plan, operational plans, and readiness directives developed to support emergencies.
- 4.8.1.2. Chaplain Service teams will be used to provide ministry during exercise/deployment contingencies. Teams will consist of chaplains and CSSP and will provide spiritual support, solace, and ministry during emergency contingencies. Under the leadership of the chaplain, the enlisted member performs support tasks necessary for the team to function effectively and to enable the chaplain to concentrate on ministerial duties. Members of AFSC 5R0X1 are the only enlisted personnel uniquely qualified to understand and support the distinctive religious needs and sensitivities of the pluralistic ministry community.
- 4.8.2. Mission. Establishes and supports religious ministries pursuant to the First Amendment of the Constitution. Major emphasis: Support of the diverse missions of the Air Force Special Operations Command.
- 4.8.3. Execution:
- 4.8.3.1. The senior chaplain will:
- 4.8.3.1.1. Direct, supervise, and coordinate all chaplain and CSSP requirements. Assign personnel to deploy in support of contingencies, wartime, emergency operations, and exercises.
- 4.8.3.1.2. Designate a chaplain mobility officer and CSSP, with alternates, to develop and implement mobility plans and actions.
- 4.8.3.1.3. Ensure assigned chaplain service personnel keep up all training requirements for deployments, thus, maintaining a constant state of readiness.
- 4.8.3.1.4. Assign trained chaplains and CSSP to designated mobility line numbers for deployment.

- 4.8.3.1.5. Ensure CSSP assigned to mobility line numbers are not assigned conflicting duties as augmentees for other functional areas.
- 4.8.3.1.6. Ensure that chaplain service mobility procedures are developed and included in the base mobility plan(s).
- 4.8.3.1.7. Arrange for reserve auxiliary or supplemental religious ministries and support services during absence of deployed chaplains and CSSP. Plans for this contingency will be included in local contingency support plans/operating instructions.
- 4.8.3.1.8. Ensure that adequate CSSP are trained and assigned to manage chaplain station within the mobility processing unit or air passenger terminal.
- 4.8.3.1.9. Provide a pastoral ministry to families of deployed personnel.
- 4.8.3.2. Chaplain mobility officer/NCO/Manager will:
- 4.8.3.2.1. Act as the chaplain section single focal point for chaplain readiness.
- 4.8.3.2.2. Provide chaplain readiness expertise to the senior chaplain.
- 4.8.3.2.3. Keep the senior chaplain informed on readiness issues, events, taskings, and deployments affecting chaplain operations.
- 4.8.3.2.4. Manage and monitor day-to-day chaplain readiness requirements/training.
- 4.8.3.2.5. Assist all chaplains and CSSP in meeting their deployment requirements.
- 4.8.3.2.6. Schedule mandatory training for all assigned chaplain service personnel.
- 4.8.3.2.7. Ensure a cultural briefing is provided to personnel deploying.
- 4.8.3.2.8. Ensure that mobility boxes are on-hand, properly stocked, and serviceable. Chaplain service teams deploying are responsible for packing contents based on anticipated ministry needs at the deployed sight.
- 4.8.3.2.9. Establish and maintain a chapel control center staffed by chaplain service personnel when required.
- 4.8.3.3. Deploying chaplain service personnel will:
- 4.8.3.3.1. Have in their possession all necessary items for processing in accordance with AFI 10-403.

- 4.8.3.3.2. Support the unit while in transit (both to and from) and at the deployed location.
- 4.8.3.3.3. Provide a comprehensive ministry addressing the needs of all personnel.
- 4.8.3.3.4. Upon return from the deployment, submit a written report (IAW AFMAN 52-103, *Chaplain Service Readiness Manual*) through the senior chaplain and their command chaplain to the command chaplain managing the deployment.
- **4.9.** Budgeting Responsibilities. See Attachment 9 for detailed guidance.
- **4.10.** Legal. See Attachment 10 for detailed guidance.

#### **COMMAND SIGNAL**

## **5.1.** Command Relationship:

- 5.1.1. General. This section establishes command and operational control (OPCON) for AFSOC forces participating in exercise deployment, employment, and re-deployment.
- 5.1.2. Command. AFSOC Commander exercises administrative control (ADCON) through assigned subordinate commanders. USCINCSOC exercises combatant command (COCOM) of assigned CONUS-based special operations forces. Theater CINCs exercise COCOM of theater-assigned forces.

## 5.1.3. Operational Control:

- 5.1.3.1. USCINCSOC-assigned Air Forces special operations forces (AFSOF). USCINCSOC retains COCOM. For OCONUS exercises, USCINCSOC will normally transfer OPCON to the theater CINC as specified in the applicable EXORD/OPORD, or as agreed upon by both CINCs. For CONUS exercises, USCINCSOC normally exercises OPCON through the Commander, Air Force Special Operations Command (COMAFSOC).
- 5.1.3.2. Theater-assigned AFSOC. Normally, the theater CINC designates the Special Operations Component Commander (COMSOCXXX) as the Joint Forces Special Operations Component Commander (JFSOCC), who exercises OPCON of all AFSOF through the theater Air Force Special Operations Component Commander (COMAFSOCXXX). For exercises or operations of limited duration, or for a specific purpose, the theater CINC may designate a Joint Special Operations Task Force (JSOTF) commander as the JFSOCC. For the full range of SOF command and control options, consult Joint Pub 3-05.3, *Joint Special Operations Operational Procedures* and AFDD 35, *Special Operations*.
- 5.1.3.3. Theater-assigned forces supporting operations of another component. When supporting theater-level operations of another component, theater-level forces should remain under the operational control of their parent component. Such "in support of" arrangements leave operational supervision of the assets intact and should ultimately provide better support for the user.

#### 5.1.4. Command of Forces:

- 5.1.4.1. Designation of a COMAFSOCXXX is a theater responsibility. The primary AFSOF operations group commander for that theater should plan on performing this function or appoint a capable officer in his stead.
- 5.1.4.2. The principal AFSOF command element for a theater or a joint exercise, regardless of the number of forces employed in the exercise, will be AFSOC. When an Air Force Special

Operations Detachment (AFSOD) or Element (AFSOE) is required, COMAFSOCXXX will appoint any subordinate commanders.

5.1.4.3. In the rare occasion when the Joint Forces Special Operations Component Commander determines that no AFSOC is required, the primary AFSOF operations group commander will appoint an AFSOF mission commander.

## **5.2. Signal:**

- 5.2.1. General:
- 5.2.1.1. Purpose. This plan provides communications guidance, identifies communications planning requirements, and assigns planning and execution responsibilities for AFSOC participation in JCS exercises.
- 5.2.1.2. Situation:
- 5.2.1.2.1. General. See Basic Order.
- 5.2.1.2.1.1. Organic equipment/personnel may not be sufficient to support total mission requirements and augmentation may be necessary.
- 5.2.1.2.1.2. Communications planners will be brought into the planning cycle at the onset of any exercise or mission and attend planning conferences. They will refer to the JCS/JCET exercise Schedule on the AFSOC Lessons Learned Website on the SIPRNET.
- 5.2.1.2.1.3. Operational planners will ensure communications training objectives are adequately considered during the planning stages.
- 5.2.1.2.1.4. Communications planners will perform a site survey of the proposed operational site whenever possible.
- 5.2.1.2.1.5. The communications flight will deploy with sufficient personnel to accomplish the intended mission.
- 5.2.1.2.1.6. Communications circuits designated IAW CJCSM 6231, *Manual for Employing Joint Tactical Communications Systems*, will be provided.
- 5.2.1.2.2. Enemy:
- 5.2.1.2.2.1. See Annex B of exercise OPLAN being supported.
- 5.2.1.2.2.2. Opposition forces may possess the capability to conduct electronic warfare (EW) operations. In the event of spectrum interference, reporting will be in accordance with (IAW) the

supported OPLAN and AFI 10-707, *Spectrum Interference Resolution (SIR) Program*. Format is listed in Attachment 13.

- 5.2.2. Mission:
- 5.2.2.1. Guiding Principles:
- 5.2.2.1.1. All communications media will be secure, whenever possible.
- 5.2.2.1.2. Communications operating procedures will follow current directives (i.e., CEOIs, JANAPS, ACPs, etc).
- 5.2.2.1.3. Station administration (i.e., message preparation, logging procedures, handling of COMSEC and classified material, etc) will be IAW applicable directives.
- 5.2.2.1.4. Exercise communications at each location will be operational not later than one hour following the arrival of the deployed communications team. The initial capability (determined by COMAFSOF) will be provided by UHF SATCOM or HF/SSB; however, these systems should be supplemented with data, LAN, message and DSN connectivity for sustained operations.
- 5.2.2.1.5. Internal communications networks will be used to pass traffic whenever possible.
- 5.2.2.1.6. Redundant communications equipment and routing systems are essential to ensure limited communications interruption and flow of traffic.
- 5.2.2.2. Concept of Operations. The communications concept of operations will differ in every exercise. However, there will be several commonalties that will always exist. Communications planners need to be familiar with the operational concept of the exercise in order to provide effective communications. Attachment 12 provides a checklist for planners to consider.
- 5.2.3. Tasks and Responsibilities:
- 5.2.3.1. HQ AFSOC:
- 5.2.3.1.1. DOXE will:
- 5.2.3.1.1.1. Review concepts/objectives as identified by higher head-quarters and add any other objectives required by HQ AFSOC.
- 5.2.3.1.1.2. Review requirements based on locations, available/existing communications, exercise objectives, and requirements identified by deploying units.
- 5.2.3.1.1.3. Validate HQ AFSOC communications shortfalls needed to satisfy stated requirements.

- 5.2.3.1.1.4. Inform AFSOC/SC and SCMO of exercise scope at least 180 days prior to start-ex. This will permit frequency access coordination and communications circuits requirements that take 90 to 120 days.
- 5.2.3.1.1.5. Forward known information on tasked requirements and any shortfalls to HQ AFSOC/SC or post the information on the JULLS SIPRNET Website not later than 120 days prior to exercise
- 5.2.3.1.1.6. Validate preliminary concept from the wing.
- 5.2.3.1.1.7. Validate wing deployed manning document (DMD) requirements and submit the requirements to HQ AFSOC/DP.
- 5.2.3.1.2. SC will:
- 5.2.3.1.2.1. Serve as technical advisor to DO.
- 5.2.3.1.2.2. Further resolve shortfalls with HQ AFSOC communications assets.
- 5.2.3.1.2.3. Review applicable frequency and satellite access requests and act on as required.
- 5.2.3.1.2.4. Monitor tactical circuit requirements. Work directly with the appropriate supported CINC or designated agent to ensure leased circuits, point-to-point, or similar tactical lines are provided as required and directed by CJCSM 6231 series publications.
- 5.2.3.1.2.5. Verify the communications support provided to AFSOC deployed units.
- 5.2.3.2. Wing level:
- 5.2.3.2.1. DOX will:
- 5.2.3.2.1.1. Review concepts/objectives as identified by higher headquarters and add any others required by the wing.
- 5.2.3.2.1.2. Develop requirements based on locations, available/existing communications, exercise objectives, and requirements identified by deploying units.
- 5.2.3.2.1.3. Transform identified requirements and sourcing data into a preliminary concept of operations.
- 5.2.3.2.1.4. Coordinate wing assets to the extent possible to satisfy stated requirements.
- 5.2.3.2.1.5. Forward information on tasked requirements to the communications squadron.

- 5.2.3.2.1.6. Forward requirements for DMD line numbers to HQ AFSOC/DOX with info copies to HQ AFSOC/SC.
- 5.2.3.2.2. Special Operations Communications Squadron will (where applicable):
- 5.2.3.2.2.1. Serve as technical advisor to group/wing exercise planning functions.
- 5.2.3.2.2.2. Submit requests as follows:
- 5.2.3.2.2.1. Frequency requests IAW theater J6 directives. List AFSOC/SCM as an INFO addressee on all message traffic. This will allow SCM to actively track requests.
- 5.2.3.2.2.2. Satellite access requests will be submitted IAW theater J6 directives. List AFSOC/SCM as an INFO addressee. This will allow SCM to actively track requests.
- 5.2.3.2.2.3. Requesting landline circuits.
- 5.2.3.2.2.3.1. The special operations communications squadron will coordinate through their appropriate chain of command to HQ AFSOC/SC for leased, point-to-point, or any other tactical requirements, due to the extremely long lead times involved. Requests must include HQ AFSOC//SCMO/DOXE// and, if appropriate, USSOCOM/SOJO as information addressees.
- 5.2.3.2.2.3.2. For AFSOC unique requirements, send requirements to HQ AFSOC Commercial Communications section (16 CS/SCPC) and HQ AFSOC/SCMI. Include SCM as an INFO addressee.
- 5.2.3.2.2.4. Coordinate communications squadron mobility requirements through the appropriate squadron/wing mobility or wing/DOX.
- 5.2.3.2.2.5. Identify a deployed communications team chief not less than 60 days before STARTEX. The deployed communications team chief will:
- 5.2.3.2.2.5.1. Manage the operations and maintenance of all C4 (Command, Control, Communications and Computers) systems for the duration of the exercise.
- 5.2.3.2.5.2. Ensure the deployed commander and staff are fully briefed on all communications capabilities, backup procedures, and use of available communications equipment.
- 5.2.3.2.2.5.3. Provide a daily communications summary to HQ AFSOC/DO/SC and other addressees as deemed necessary. This summary will be part of the COMAFSOCXXX Commander's Daily Situation Report (SITREP) (see Attachment 18). The deployed communications team chief will be responsible for all deployed AFSOC communications assets.
- 5.2.3.2.2.5.4. Be the deployed wing interface with the appropriate theater SOC/J6 and AFFOR/SC to coordinate/resolve deployed wing C4 system requirements/problem areas.

- 5.2.3.2.5.5. Provide C4 systems staff and operations support to the deployed wing commander as required.
- 5.2.3.2.5.6. Participate in the planning process for exercises, to include attending planning conferences if a communications planner is not available.
- 5.2.3.2.2.5.7. Submit inputs to COMAFSOCXXX/mission commander on exercise after-action reports.
- 5.2.3.2.3. Communications Squadron will forward preliminary concept of operations through 16 OSS/DOX to HQ AFSOC/SC/DOX NLT 45 days prior to STARTEX, with info copy, if appropriate, to USSOCOM/SOIO. Format for this concept of operations is located in Attachment 12.
- 5.2.4. Special Measures. Not used.
- 5.2.5. Logistics. The host base will provide logistics for fixed communications supporting deployed AFSOC units. Logistics support for deployed AFSOC organic equipment will be provided by the HQ AFSOC/LG function from the COMALF/LG, as appropriate.
- 5.2.6. Administration:
- 5.2.6.1. Telephone procedures, as outlined in AFI 33-111, *Telephone Systems Management*, will be used on all calls.
- 5.2.6.2. DMD line numbers must ensure skill level parity is maintained and sufficient manning is provided.

#### **OPERATIONS SECURITY**

#### 6.1. General:

- 6.1.1. Purpose. The purpose of operations security (OPSEC) is to deny or limit information to adversaries containing intelligence indicators that they could use to gain prior knowledge of an operation and reduce its effectiveness. OPSEC's primary interest is protecting unclassified but sensitive information not normally protected by other security programs. Because the requirement for security exists from initial planning through execution and evaluation phases, all members of the participating force must sustain a high degree of OPSEC awareness.
- 6.1.2. Objectives. The OPSEC objectives for the instruction are:
- 6.1.2.1. To ensure OPSEC considerations, assistance, and guidance are provided to participating forces.
- 6.1.2.2. To preserve the secrecy concerning all participating forces' intentions, capabilities, and vulnerabilities from initial planning through execution and evaluation phases.
- 6.1.2.3. To identify OPSEC vulnerabilities and possible hostile threats which could adversely affect the outcome of our mission.
- 6.1.2.4. To recommend protective measures that will permit participating forces to enhance the security of operations without adversely impacting operational effectiveness.
- **6.2. Tasks.** Denial of information to an adversary is a command responsibility. Operations and plans officers at all levels of command are responsible for the secure planning and execution of operations. These officers have principal staff interests in protection of operations and directing other staff functions toward this goal. They should:
- 6.2.1. Ensure all their participating forces are familiar with the OPSEC consideration of this instruction.
- 6.2.2. Provide guidance and assistance to their subordinate forces during preparation and execution of plans and operations, to ensure optimum consideration of OPSEC.
- 6.2.3. Identify and recommend actions to their participating forces to reduce or eliminate OPSEC vulnerabilities. The preparation phase of an operation is particularly important from an OPSEC planning standpoint. Related exercises or activities over a long period and the physical activity prior to the operation may serve as an important source of prior knowledge for the enemy.

- **6.3. OPSEC Threat**. The OPSEC threat to any exercise is normally a combination of information gathered by human intelligence (HUMINT), communications intelligence (COMINT), electronic intelligence (ELINT), and imagery intelligence (IMINT).
- **6.4. Terrorist Threat**. Contact the IN, AFSOI, or the Deployed Security Advisor for threat updates.
- 6.4.1. The recent series of terrorist events provide clear evidence US military personnel continue to be singled out as targets for attack. Our worldwide presence and representations of the United States Government increase our vulnerability to terrorist acts.
- 6.4.2. Follow theater CINC guidance for the wear of civilian clothing in the AOR.
- 6.4.2.1. The wear of military uniforms on commercial aircraft in, to, and from Europe and the Middle East is prohibited.
- 6.4.2.2. Distinctive military items should not be worn.
- 6.4.2.3. Nondescript civilian clothing should be worn. Discontinue wearing apparel clearly of US origin, such as cowboy hats, belt buckles, etc.
- 6.4.2.4. Use caution when visiting off-base overseas facilities known to be popular gathering places for US military personnel. Restaurants and bars known to contain large numbers of Americans are frequent terrorist targets.
- 6.4.2.5. Do not discuss your military association with anyone in the civilian community.
- 6.4.2.6. Comply with the theater specific anti-terrorism/force protection requirements.
- 6.4.2.7. The Mission Commander or designated representative (normally AT/FP Level II trained FPRO) should consult the HQ AFSOC Threat Working Group (TWG) for additional threat updates. In addition, to help mitigate the threat, utilize the force protection checklist outlined in AFSOCH 31-301, *Deployed Force Protection Security*.
- **6.5.** Essential Elements of Friendly Information (EEFI). EEFI are those items requiring protection to retain the advantage of secrecy and surprise in military operations. Unless otherwise stated, EEFI are not classified. However, they should be afforded the same protection as information considered for official use only (FOUO). EEFI are not fixed, but vary with mission, objectives, strategy, tactics, force composition, timing, and changing situations. Modifications of the EEFI should be made, if required, as conditions change. When required, those EEFI that apply to a specific exercise will be included by a separate OPSEC message.

#### **SAFETY**

- **7.1. Mission**. Eliminate Command Mishaps to maximize mission success by detecting and eliminating the hazards and associated risks that have mishap potential and which limit the ability of special operations forces to perform their assigned mission.
- **7.2. Responsibilities**. Elimination or reductions of risk (risk management) consistent with mission requirements is a fundamental responsibility of command. Commanders, functional managers and supervisors directing activities/operations in support of this instruction must ensure resources under their control expose mishap potential. Hazards and risks may not always be correctable or avoided; however, those accepted must not become operational norms. Commanders and supervisors must implement a viable risk management program.
- 7.2.1. Weapons and Munitions Safety Considerations. If munitions operations are to be conducted, deploying units must:
- 7.2.1.1. Ensure mobility planning requirements in accordance with AFMAN 91-201, *Explosives Safety Standards*, are accomplished and personnel are familiar with weapons safety checklists in AFPAM 91-216, *USAF Safety Deployment and Contingency Pamphlet*.
- 7.2.1.2. Exercises requiring Explosives Safety Site Plans (ESP) will be reviewed by sponsoring agency weapons safety office to resolve any Quantity Distance (QD) violation problems (i.e. waivers, deviations, exemptions) prior to deployment..
- 7.2.1.3. Coordinate directly with sponsor to determine procedures and responsibilities for issue, storage, buildup, and delivery of munitions at deployed locations.
- 7.2.2. Special Precautions. Specific concerns for operating locations:
- 7.2.2.1. Aircraft parking and taxi plans, including combat aircraft with munitions onboard.
- 7.2.2.2. Aircraft ground servicing operations.
- 7.2.2.3. Cargo marshalling operations.
- 7.2.2.4. Processing hazardous cargo.
- 7.2.2.5. Availability of fire protection equipment.
- 7.2.2.6. Marshalling aircraft at night and in inclement weather.
- 7.2.2.7. Currency of airfield survey information.

- 7.2.2.8. Dissemination of NOTAM information.
- 7.2.2.9. FOD problems.
- 7.2.2.10. Engine running clearances.
- 7.2.2.11. Vehicle operations near aircraft.
- 7.2.2.12. Tent city operations, i.e., electrical and fire hazards and distance from taxiing aircraft.
- 7.2.3. Inspection. Perform spot inspections as required.
- 7.2.4. Mishap and Hazard Reporting.
- 7.2.4.1. Mishap reporting is sometimes delayed or omitted during periods of increased activity. It is important for commanders and functional managers to recognize that a mishap occurring at one location may affect other resources or involve a force-wide problem. For these reasons, report mishaps promptly in accordance with AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports*.
- 7.2.4.2. Report unresolved hazardous conditions and waivers to safety criteria in accordance with AFI 91-202, *The U.S. Air Force Mishap Prevention Program*.

# **7.3. Tasks:**

- 7.3.1. Predeparture. The wing/group commander, in coordination with participating units, will appoint one of the deploying personnel as the safety officer/NCO for the period of the exercise. Some exercises would require several safety personnel to ensure all functional areas are covered, i.e. Ground, Flight, and Explosives. This person should not be identified as a primary crewmember during the exercise. The wing/group safety officer/NCO will brief this person on their responsibilities, AFPAM 91-216, and provide them with, as a minimum, a deployment guide and required forms. In larger exercises, where multiple units are involved, AFSOC will designate which unit will provide the safety expertise for the exercise
- 7.3.2. Mission Commander will:
- 7.3.2.1. Ensure adequate briefings are conducted throughout the exercise covering applicable flight, weapons, and ground safety procedures unique to the exercise, and any changes as they occur. These briefings will include, but are not limited to:
- 7.3.2.1.1. Local flying area procedures.
- 7.3.2.1.2. Waivers to regulations specifically applying to the exercise.
- 7.3.2.1.3. Reporting hazards.

- 7.3.2.1.4. A "newcomer" orientation for exercise personnel. Orientations should be provided during the initial "settling in" of exercise personnel.
- 7.3.2.1.5. Reporting responsibilities of those involved in or witnessing mishaps.
- 7.3.2.2. Ensure participating aircrews receive thorough mission safety briefings. Particular emphasis will be given to interface with local air traffic, low-level training routes in the area, midair potential, crew coordination, and exercise operating areas.
- 7.3.2.3. Ensure personnel selected to operate government motor vehicles are properly licensed and qualified. Local requirements will be coordinated with the host base.
- 7.3.3. Additional Duty Safety Officer/NCO will review AFPAM 91-216 and implement guidance within to include but not limited to the following:
- 7.3.3.1. Keep the mission commander informed of the status of the mishap prevention effort.
- 7.3.3.2. Assist functional managers in efforts to resolve safety problems.
- 7.3.3.3. Make an initial airfield/base survey (with host base safety people, if applicable).
- 7.3.3.4. Maintain close surveillance of exercise facilities/operations, equipment, procedures, and attitudes, which could cause injuries or property, damage.
- 7.3.3.5. Maintain close liaison with the exercise/host base safety office and request help as necessary, to resolve safety problems. Coordinate initial mishap response plans with the host base safety office.
- 7.3.3.6. Assist the mission commander in preparation for safety briefings.
- 7.3.3.7. Ensure hazard reporting forms (AF Form 457, **USAF Hazard Report**) are readily available.
- 7.3.3.8. Participate in developing the aircraft parking plan for the operating location, to include aircraft marshalling requirements.
- 7.3.3.9. Assist the mission commander and/or functional managers in assessing risks and applying proper risk management decisions to eliminate or mitigate mishap potential in all areas within the scope of the exercise.
- 7.3.3.10. Provide input to the COMAFSOCXXX/mission commander after-action report.

- 7.3.4. Functional Managers will be knowledgeable in and apply the principles of AFI 91-213 and AFPAM 91-215. Functional Managers will also review and direct implementation of applicable sections of AFPAM 91-216 to include but not limited to:
- 7.3.4.1. Identify the hazard, and incorporate safety requirements and fully integrate operational risk management principles into every activity as a part of mission performance.
- 7.3.4.2. Assess the hazard, by reviewing potential problems within their area of responsibility.
- 7.3.4.3. Make a risk decision, and consult with and assist the mission commander/safety officer on all matters that affect the safety and success of the AFSOC mission.
- 7.3.4.4. Implement the controls. These are the leadership actions, which reduce or eliminate the risk.
- 7.3.4.5. Supervise the controls and make adjustments to accommodate unforeseen issues that can affect our mission.
- 7.3.5. Supervisors will be knowledgeable in and apply the principles of AFI 91-213 and AFPAM 91-215. Supervisors will also review and implement applicable sections of AFPAM 91-216 including but not limited to:
- 7.3.5.1. Keep their people informed. Give briefings to provide updates on accomplishments relative to the exercise.
- 7.3.5.2. Perform periodic inspections of their areas.
- 7.3.5.3. Monitor their personnel for signs of stress and fatigue that could affect job performance.
- 7.3.5.4. Take action to eliminate negative human factors that can affect job performance.
- 7.3.5.5. Report all mishaps to the safety officer/NCO.
- **7.4. Mishap Investigation and Reporting.** Investigating and reporting will be in accordance with AFI 91-204, as supplemented. Coordinate with the exercise/ host base safety office and parent wing for support and additional guidance.

#### **SECURITY**

- **8.1. Purpose.** To ensure force protection for all AF and Joint special operations personnel and resources deployed in support of JCS exercises, in accordance with DoD, AF, and theater CINC standards. To ensure security forces are included in all phases of the deployment planning process.
- **8.2. Situation.** Deployed special operations personnel and resources are vulnerable to damage, destruction, espionage, or sabotage by terrorism, criminal activity, or enemy attacks.
- 8.2.1. Enemy forces: Refer to specific exercise plan for identification and information on enemy.
- 8.2.2. Friendly forces: List all friendly security support forces.
- 8.2.2.1. USAF forces;
- 8.2.2.1.1. Security forces will help identify vulnerabilities; work with the Force Protection Working Group (FPWG) to develop plans, recommend countermeasures, and implement response procedures to mitigate identified vulnerabilities; and provide the mission commander guidance on force protection issues.
- 8.2.2.1.2. Security forces are capable of providing internal security support, close-in defense of priority resources, entry control, and circulation control as required. Size of the security force necessary to perform these functions will be determined primarily by the threat to include priority of aircraft, size of assigned aircraft package, and duration of the mission.
- 8.2.2.1.3. Security forces coordinate security measures at forward locations with the supporting command, host nation security forces, and the Embassy Regional Security Office at appropriate locations.

### 8.2.2.2. Other DOD forces:

- 8.2.2.2.1. Non-USAF, DOD component security forces (Army and Navy) provide security for AFSOC resources per AFJI 31-102 /AR 190-16 /OPNAVINST 5530.15 /MCO 5500.13/DLAR 5710.4, *Physical Security*. The need for, and use of, non-USAF DOD component security forces must be fully coordinated during the initial planning stages of an exercise. Plan to utilize non-USAF DoD component security forces only if they have the capability to secure AFSOC priority resources to a level commensurate to standards outlined in AFI 31-101. If AFI 31-101 standards can not be met, secure operational resources via AFSOC or USAF security forces.
- **8.3. Mission**. To provide a secure environment for AFSOC personnel and resources by ensuring total force protection and limiting vulnerabilities to terrorist, criminal, or enemy attacks.

# 8.4. Assumptions:

- 8.4.1. The theater air component commander is responsible for adequate security of AFSOC's resources throughout an exercise.
- 8.4.2. Air Force security forces provide security for AFSOC resources when in-place forces (US or host nation) are inadequate. **NOTE:** This decision should be determined by standards outlined in AFI 31-101. If a decision is made to utilize host nation security forces, consult the appropriate Embassy Regional Security Officer to ascertain security force reliability.
- 8.4.3. Armed entry control to Air Force Special Operations Control Centers (AFSOCC) will be provided by US personnel only.
- 8.4.4. Deployed AFSOC personnel will be available to assist/augment security personnel when required. **NOTE:** Refer USSOCOM weapons policy outlined in paragraph 2.4.2.10. of this document.
- 8.4.5. Security forces will not be diverted from their primary, real-world force protection mission for exercise play or other nonsecurity duties.
- 8.4.6. A deployed security coordinator (DSC) must be appointed to act as a security advisor for each exercise.
- 8.4.7. When necessary, AFSOC security forces will deploy to perform security/force protection duties.

#### 8.5. Execution:

- 8.5.1. Concept of Operations, initial planning phase:
- 8.5.1.1. Security Forces (SF) planners will check the AFSOC Lessons Learned Home Page on the SIPRNET for the projected JCS/JCET Exercise Schedule. They will identify SF requirements during the initial planning phase of all exercises to ensure real world, day-to-day protection of deployed resources .
- 8.5.1.2. The deployed security coordinator, as identified in paragraph 8.4.6. above, will work all exercise security requirements per Attachment 17.
- 8.5.1.3. During Advance Deployment Team (ADVON) site/vulnerability surveys, SF security advisors or a qualified Level II AT/FP FPRO will accompany the ADVON and complete the required checklists from Attachment 17 and the Vulnerability Assessment Checklist outlined in USSOCOM Directive 525-4, Appendix B. This information allows the unit and AFSOC to develop a specific security survey standard commensurate with the threat estimate for the exercise period and locations.

- 8.5.1.4. AFSOC personnel and resources are secured per Air Force and AFSOC requirements as supplemented. Good judgment and first-hand knowledge of non-US security force capabilities are required to develop viable security standards for AFSOC resources.
- 8.5.1.5. In-place USAF security forces, when possible will be sourced first in support agreements during the initial planning/site-vulnerability survey phase. If not available, AFSOC security forces will be sourced. As a last resort, source component forces and then host nation security forces. Sensitivity and tactical concerns may prevent use of forces other than AFSOC security personnel.
- 8.5.1.6. Enroute security needs and plans for implementation are completed in the initial planning phase by including security forces in all planning stages.
- 8.5.1.7. When necessary, AFSOC/SF requests the exercise project officer obtain security forces support as follows:
- 8.5.1.7.1. Request the theater air component commander to source in-theater security forces.
- 8.5.1.7.2. Shortfalls will be sourced to supporting host/owned security forces.
- 8.5.1.7.3. AFSOC or owning MAJCOM security force shortfalls are identified to Air Force Security Forces Centers (AFSFC) for Air Force tasking.

#### 8.5.2. Aircraft:

- 8.5.2.1. Deployed Air Force special operations aircraft are designated as priority B or C resources depending on their mission. Protection requirements for these aircraft are established by AFI 31-101 and implemented by the DSC. The DSC leads deployed security forces, ensuring the required protection of AFSOC resources.
- 8.5.2.2. The minimum protective standards are in accordance with AFI 31-101, as supplemented by AFSOC standards and are increased when directed by AFSOC/CC, COMAFSOF, local security advisor, or deployed security coordinator, based on locations, threat and operational requirements.
- 8.5.2.3. Air Force Special Operations Control Center (AFSOCC). The AFSOCC is established as a restricted area. It is assigned a priority level equal to the highest security priority designation of the resources it controls. Entry and circulation control is strictly enforced.
- 8.5.2.4. The protection of classified, weapons, and funds are the responsibility of the owner/user.

# **8.6.** Logistics and Administration:

- 8.6.1. Security forces deploy by unit type codes (UTC) with designated equipment. Ensure provisions are established for movement of weapons, ammunition and equipment to support security forces.
- 8.6.2. Administrative support will be provided via the exercise support staff.

## 8.7. Command and Signal:

- 8.7.1. Command. The security forces DSC reports to the deployed mission commander.
- 8.7.2. Signal. Actual or suspected acts of sabotage or other serious incidents will be reported per AFI 71-101, *Counterintelligence Awareness and Briefing Program*, AFI 31-101, and Joint Pub 6-0 Series, *Doctrine for C4 Systems Support to Joint Operations*, with JCS instructions taking precedence. Report administrative security violations/ deviations per DOD 5200.1R, *Information Security Program*/AFI 31-401, *Information Security Program Management*.
- 8.7.3. Submit communication band width requirements to the exercise project officer and ensure sensor (REMBASS, IREMBASS, MIDS, TASS, etc) frequencies are included in the request. This should be done as early as practical during the planning phase.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE**

## 9.1. Assumptions:

- 9.1.1. Indigenous weather facilities and services probably will not be available, but those that are will be exploited to their maximum capabilities. What limited data are available in the Joint Special Operations Area (JSOA) will continue to be available.
- 9.1.2. METOC facilities will be available to AFSOC/ARSOC, as required.
- 9.1.3. Routine and special weather products will be available to the JSOTF component Staff Weather Officers (SWOs) through Fleet Numerical Oceanography Center (FNOC), Air Force Global Weather Center (AFGWC), Offutt AFB and the Joint METOC Forecast Unit (JMFU) when in operation.
- 9.1.4. Meteorological satellite data will be available.
- 9.1.5. Refer to Basic Plan for resource availability.
- 9.1.6 Refer to associated exercise METOC LOI for planning factors.
- **9.2. Mission.** To provide accurate, coordinated, timely SOF mission-tailored operational METOC information to the JSOTF, its components, their subordinate units, and attached forces.

#### 9.3. Execution:

- 9.3.1. Concept of Operations. AFSOC and USASOC weather personnel will receive a planning forecast from the JSOTF or the JMFU. METOC information for the AFSOC/USASOC forces will be disseminated through available communications. AFSOC/USASOC weather personnel will provide SOF-specific operational and planning METOC products to deployed AFSOC/USASOC unit commanders and staff and will provide SOF-specific METOC guidance to their subordinate units.
- 9.3.1.1. Pre-deployment. AFSOC/USASOC support component METOC officers will conduct METOC operations using home station capabilities. They will forward additional operational or planning METOC requirements through operational channels to the JSOTF METOC officer and/or with the Special Operations Forces Weather Operations Cell (SOFWOC) as soon as they are known.

### 9.3.1.2. Deployment:

9.3.1.2.1. Deploying METOC elements assume and maintain the same alert posture and move with their host SOF headquarters. This may require temporarily splitting METOC operational elements to operate with both forward and rear positioned forces.

- 9.3.1.2.2. METOC officers should request the Joint Operational Area Forecast (JOAF) and other significant METOC information, including updates on METOC operational planning, be forwarded to deploying forces during stops at ISBs/FSBs.
- 9.3.1.3. Employment:
- 9.3.1.3.1. AFSOC/USASOC component METOC teams will tailor the JSOTF Mission Planning Forecast to provide coordinated forecasts to their operations. METOC officers must resolve discrepancies in forecasts by coordinating with the JSOTF METOC team.
- 9.3.1.3.2. AFSOC/USASOC component elements that collect METOC data will expeditiously forward that data to the JSOTF METOC and or SOFWOC team using secure communications, as required.
- 9.3.1.4. Redeployment:
- 9.3.1.4.1. An AFSOC/USASOC METOC team will continue METOC operations until the SOF unit is redeployed or the unit commander directs otherwise.
- 9.3.1.4.2. Before ceasing operations, the AFSOC/USASOC METOC officer will coordinate with the JSOTF to continue dissemination of METOC information required for redeploying SOF elements.
- 9.3.2. Tasks and Responsibilities:
- 9.3.2.1. Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) will:
- 9.3.2.1.1. Through coordination with the Operations Weather Division (AFSOC/DOW), provide or arrange for SOF experienced METOC personnel to augment the JSOTF METOC team as required.
- 9.3.2.1.2. Provide or arrange for tactical meteorological equipment (TACMET) to support Army and Air Force SOF METOC operations if not otherwise available to the deploying weather units.
- 9.3.2.1.3. Provide METOC personnel, METOC equipment, and operational METOC guidance for the AFSOF assets operating in support of JSOTF operations.
- 9.3.2.1.4. Make available, IAW paragraph 4.5, experienced combat weather team (CWT) personnel from Air National Guard weather flights (WF).
- 9.3.2.2. The 10th Combat Weather Squadron (CWS) through the 720 Special Tactics Group (STG) will:
- 9.3.2.2.1. Provide or arrange for TACMET for Army SOF METOC operations.

- 9.3.2.2.2. Provide METOC personnel, METOC equipment, and operational METOC guidance for the ARSOF assets.
- 9.3.2.2.3. Provide experienced CWT personnel, IAW paragraph 4.5, to serve as primary METOC team members or as augmentation personnel when requested by AFSOC/USASOC or its components.
- 9.3.2.2.4. Fund common training (not SOF-specific) required for CWT personnel to satisfy AFSOC/USASOC directed pre-deployment qualification IAW Joint Pub 3-59, *Joint Doctrine, Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Meteorological and Oceanographic Operations.*
- 9.3.2.3. The Air National Guard will:
- 9.3.2.3.1. Through coordination with the ANG Readiness Center weather staff, provide SOF-experienced METOC personnel, as required.
- 9.3.2.3.2. Fund for contingency mandays for personnel called to active duty.
- 9.3.3. Coordinating Instructions:
- 9.3.3.1. Exercise OPLAN is effective for planning and coordination upon receipt and for implementation when alerted.
- 9.3.3.2. Direct coordination among the JSOTF and JSOTF component METOC teams is authorized. Keep the JSOTF METOC officer and AFSOC/DOW informed of all arrangements/requirements. During pre-deployment coordination, include AFSOC/DOW as an addressee on all correspondence/record traffic including e-mail.
- 9.3.3.3. During employment, initially coordinate through functional METOC channels, and submit validated requirements through appropriate host unit channels, e.g., personnel, operations, logistics, etc. Submit any weather product requirements to the SOFWOC and/or the JSOTF METOC Senior Meteorological Officer. Proper coordination between the SOFWOC and the JSOTF METOC section must occur to ensure forecast deconfliction within the AOR.
- 9.3.3.4. The component CWTs will inform the JSOTF Senior METOC Officer (SMO) and/or AFSOC/DOW of all METOC support requirements and any unsatisfied requirements prior to deployment.
- 9.3.3.5. The component CWTs will monitor personnel and equipment status and forward changes in status to the JSOTF SMO and/or AFSOC/DOW while deployed.
- 9.3.3.6. Submit reports in accordance with Chapter 11.

## 9.4. Administration and Logistics:

- 9.4.1. Administration:
- 9.4.1.1. The supported unit will provide normal administrative support, including finance support, for METOC teams not serviced by their parent service.
- 9.4.1.2. Host units will provide personnel services for METOC team members to the extent possible. If required services are unavailable at the host unit, the personnel officer will arrange the appropriate service support with the JTF or the parent service.
- 9.4.2. Logistics:
- 9.4.2.1. CWTs operating with Air Force identified and tasked missions will have equipment and logistics support provided through AFSOC. Nonexpendable items are identified in the UTC logistics detail.
- 9.4.2.2. CWT elements operating with ARSOF receive common user logistics support IAW AR 115-10/AFJI 15-157, *Weather Support for the U.S. Army*. Army-provided Table of Organization and Equipment items are intended to support SFOB and FOB operations and SFOB-tasked missions.
- 9.4.2.3. METOC teams will prepare METOC deployment kits with a supply of expendables to last the duration of the exercise.
- 9.4.2.4. Each METOC officer must arrange resupply of routine items through the supported unit. See Annex D. Where practical and where increased efficiency and capability can be achieved, METOC units will consolidate supply/resources regardless of service/component.
- 9.4.2.5. Tactical meteorological equipment will accompany METOC teams.
- 9.4.2.6. METOC equipment/items:
- 9.4.2.6.1. Forward an information copy of requirements for replacement and/or maintenance of accountable TACMET through channels to AFSOC/DOW.
- 9.4.2.6.2. Forward requirements for resupply of METOC expendables (helium, balloons, thermometers, etc.) through normal supply channels. See Chapter 4.

#### 9.5. Command and Control:

9.5.1. Command Relationships. Supported commanders exercise operational control of METOC assets through the ranking METOC officer/NCO. Administrative control of METOC personnel remains with the parent service. See paragraph 5.1.

- 9.5.2. C3 Systems. Use theater and tactical networks in addition to established METOC circuits to send and receive data and forecast guidance. Refer to paragraph 5.2.
- 9.5.2.1. METOC information includes normal METOC operational data augmented with tailored forecasts to support operational and tactical commanders. Customized regional METOC data streams provide observations, forecasts, and special products, as requested. Exploit all other data sources including U.S. and foreign satellite, teletype, and facsimile broadcasts.
- 9.5.2.2. Loss of METOC communications circuits will severely degrade the provision of METOC operational data. Use appropriate data sources (including joint service, embassy, allied, or other nations) to continue to provide for METOC operations.
- 9.5.2.3. METOC information may be available to echelons where METOC circuits are not available or have failed. Commercial telephone lines, International Maritime Satellite (INMARSAT), unclassified weather broadcasts sent in the blind, Internet, and DoD computer bulletin boards can be used to collect information.
- 9.5.2.4. When requirements exists (for example, when other communications conduits are non-functional), customized METOC data streams may be routed directly from AFGWC via AUTODIN to C3I systems.
- 9.5.2.5. Control of releasing METOC data will be in accordance with applicable OPSEC instructions.

### AFTER ACTION REPORTING AND THE AFSOC REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM

- **10.1. Purpose.** The AFSOC Exercise Program (EP) supports the USSOCOM and USAF EP's to enhance combat readiness and improve crisis response. After-action reporting for contingencies and exercises along with the AFSOC RAP, provide the means of recording lessons learned during operations and exercises, identifying problems and successes, and subsequently directing corrective action. This chapter outlines procedures for documenting and submitting reports, the procedure for identifying and correcting problems, and how the AFSOC Center for Lessons Learned (AFSOC CLL) database will be made available to all AFSOC units. Compliance with this supplement will fulfill the post exercise reporting requirements of CJCSI 3150.25, *CJCS Remedial Action Program*, USSOCOM MANUAL 350-1, *Joint Readiness Exercise Manual*, and AFI 10-204.
- 10.1.1. This chapter describes the AFSOC Remedial Action Program (RAP), establishes AFSOC's After-Action Report (AAR) and Joint Universal Lessons Learned (JULLS) reporting procedures, and implements AFSOC's RAP Board prescribed by AF Instruction 10-204.
- **10.2. Objectives.** The AFSOC RAP and CLL program goals are to correct deficiencies identified before, during, and after exercises/contingencies and to make available, command wide, a searchable, classified web site database, of lessons learned and Remedial Action Projects (RAPs) from exercises and contingencies.

# **10.3. Reporting Instructions:**

- 10.3.1. AFSOC elements participating in CJCS exercises, other joint exercises, AF designated exercises, AFSOC designated exercises, and contingencies will submit reports for inclusion into the AFSOC Center for Lessons Learned database. Submit inputs to HQ AFSOC/DOXE in addition to any other reporting requirements established in the EXORD or OPORD.
- 10.3.2. After-Action Reports and Joint Universal Lessons Learned (JULLS). AARs and JULLS are a critical means of documenting lessons learned and critiquing current policies. They are also valuable for evaluating the planning and procedures employed during exercises and contingencies. Information from AARs and JULLS is used to assess training accomplished, capabilities employed, policy, guidance, and instructions. Results of the lessons from past exercises or contingencies must be factored into planning for future operations, completing the planning cycle. Complete and submit AARs according to JULLS prescribed formats. Part I is the commander's narrative of the exercise or contingency. Part II is a collection of lessons learned which require HHQ action. Summary and Lesson JULLS formats are in attachment 19.
- 10.3.2.1. The designated COMAFSOF or mission commander will submit AARs for all completed exercises or contingencies to appropriate wings/groups, theater commands, HQ AFSOC, USSOCOM, and HQ USAF. AARs for exercises or contingencies planned, or partially planned, but not executed, will be reported according to the sponsoring theater SOC or

AFSOC/DOXE. Use the format in Attachment 19 unless another format is specified in the EXORD/OPORD for this exercise. Address HQ AFSOC/DO/DOX, USSOCOM/SOOP, HQ USAF/XOOT and the theater command, and info HQ AFRC or HQ NGB (if appropriate), along with any other offices specified in the EXORD/OPORD. AFRES, ANG, DRU, and AMC SOLL units will submit reports to the gaining theater SOC, Air Component Commander, or MAJCOM with info copies submitted to HQ AFSOC/DOXE, 100 Bartley Street, Suite 153W, Hurlburt Field, FL 32544-5273. Reports should also be addressed to any action agency mentioned in the after-action report. Reserve units should info their appropriate command channels. When completed, electronic reports can be submitted to the AFSOC CLL classified web site.

- 10.3.2.1.1. The commander's AAR is due when specified by the exercise sponsor, or NLT 15 days after ENDEX if not specified. Reports must be submitted as soon as possible so higher command levels and other services can complete tasked after-action reporting. This also ensures that deficiencies can be entered into a RAP and resolved in a timely manner. AFSOC elements will provide electronic copies of AARs and lessons learned in a JULLS software program format. Paragraph 10.3.5. describes compatible JULLS software programs. These reports are due NLT 45 days after exercise or contingency completion. For exercises or contingencies exceeding 30 days, submit interim reports NLT 60 days after STARTEX/initial deployment. No formal report to HQ AFSOC is necessary for a local exercise unless problem resolution is not possible at the wing or group level. Address each exercise objective in the AAR. The primary method of transmitting the reports is through the AFSOC CLL web sites. The web sites contain lesson submission details and tutorials for JULLS software program users. Attachment 19 shows the format and type of information required for the reports. **NOTE:** SF AAR/Trip Reports are due to AFSOC/SF NLT 15 days after return to home-station.
- 10.3.2.2. Send reports for theater-CINC sponsored operations and exercises as announced by the sponsoring command. If no guidance is given submit reports to the theater SOC/J-3. In all cases send information copies to HQ AFSOC/DOXE for inclusion into the lessons learned database. Special access program reports will be sent through the appropriate focal point channel.
- 10.3.2.3. Send AARs for bilateral training in CONUS, mobility exercises, Flag series (Red, Blue, Green, etc.), Joint Readiness Exercise (JRX), and Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) exercises to HQ AFSOC/DOXE. Special access program reports will be sent through the appropriate focal point channel.
- 10.3.2.4. When HQ AFSOC receives an after-action report, DOOC will review the report and the recommended action agencies. DOX will validate or assign appropriate OPRs, recommend additional action agencies if necessary, and prepare a list of tentative OPRs for those items requiring HQ AFSOC as action. DOX will distribute copies to each applicable directorate, and schedule a meeting to discuss the report. Each directorate identified as an OPR will review the report, attend the meeting, and accept or reject responsibility for responding to their assigned items. If a directorate rejects an item, the appropriate OPR or OCR will be determined before the meeting adjourns. After the meeting, each directorate will keep the affected unit informed by telecon or correspondence of all actions taken. OPRs, including wing OPRs, will submit a

monthly status/closure report to DOX NLT the first of each month. The format for this report is detailed in AFI 10-204 and Part 2 of Attachment 19.

- 10.3.2.5. HQ AFSOC/DOXE will retain and add AARs and JULLS in searchable, classified and unclassified web site databases, as a source of information to support planning and budgeting for future exercises or contingencies. Lessons learned and the process to solve deficiencies will be managed through the AFSOC RAP Board Chairman. HQ AFSOC/DOXE will consolidate and submit reports to HQ USAF/XOOT and USSOCOM/SOOP as required.
- 10.3.3. Wings/Groups/DRUs/Units and AFSOC Gained Units will:
- 10.3.3.1. Comply with and adapt the guidance in CJCSI 3150.01, *CJCS Remedial Action Program*, CJCSI 3150.25, USSOCOM M350-1, AFI 10-204, and this instruction to your individual programs. Record lessons learned, submit electronically to HQ AFSOC/DOXE in JULLS format (see attachment 19), and maintain a database for review as part of your exercise and contingency deployment-planning phase. All the instructions, as well as JULLS software, is available for download from many lessons learned web sites.
- 10.3.3.2. Establish and maintain a Joint Universal Lessons Learned and After-Action Reporting (JULLS/AAR) POC. Identify the JULLS/AAR POC to HQ AFSOC/DOXE, 100 Bartley Street, Suite 153W, Hurlburt Field, FL 32544-5273, DSN 579-4083.
- 10.3.3.3. AFSOC elements participating in higher headquarters (HHQ) directed exercises and contingencies will submit AARs and JULLS to HQ AFSOC/DOX. For purposes of this supplement, AARs and JULLS are Summary and Lesson, Joint Universal Lessons Learned (JULLS) reports, respectively. (See sample format at attachment 19.) AFRC units submit reports to HQ AFRC/DOOX, 155 2nd Street, Robins AFB GA 31098-1365 with an info copy to AFSOC/DOXE.
- 10.3.4. AFSOC Center for Lessons Learned (AFSOC CLL). HQ AFSOC/DOXE is the OPR for the AFSOC CLL. The AFSOC CLL consists of a hard copy library and a computer database similar to the AFCLL. The focus is on AFSOC unique lessons. Access to the AFSOC CLL is through the SIPRNET web. The Internet web site is for unclassified use, and the SIPRNET web site is for classified use. The web site contains on-line input forms and downloadable software programs and tutorials to enable compliance with reporting requirements. The Internet address for the AFSOC Lessons Learned web site is http://cedar.hurlburt.af.smil.mil/ll.
- 10.3.5. Joint Universal Lessons Learned (JULLS) Software. There are several versions of JULLS compatible software with varying capabilities to write, edit, and submit AARs. HQ AFSOC, and all AFSOC and AFSOC gained units will use JULLS software for all after-action reporting, and database and remedial action project management. The Joint Exercise Management Program (JEMP) software group contains the complete JULLS software program. It is DOS based and is the most difficult program to use because it is a true "database manager" program. Other lessons learned input programs are designed to be compatible with the basic JULLS program. The Joint Instructional Input Program (JIIP) is a DOS program similar to JULLS. JIIP eliminates many of

the administrative features of JULLS, and has dynamic on-screen help fields. The new, user friendly, Windows-based lessons learned software is the Air Force Instructional Input Program (AFIIP). AFIIP is available for download from several web sites (see 10.4.9.) and can be contained on a single disk with space for approximately 70 lessons learned for use while deployed. It can be used on a laptop and doesn't require installation on a computer hard drive. AFIIP produces a data export file that can be easily submitted electronically and added to the AFSOC CLL database. AFIIP is excellent for first time and deployed users because of its dynamic onscreen help features and ease of use. Most word processing (Word, Word Perfect, etc.) software products are not compatible with JULLS and cannot be added directly to the database. HQ AFSOC will not accept JULLS submitted in a word processing (Word, Word Perfect, etc.) software format. Submit lessons learned in the proper format, prepared with JULLS/AFIIP software, using the appropriate web site, mailed on a computer diskette, attached as an e-mail to the AFSOC RAP POC or with transmission via message as a last resort.

## **10.4.** The AFSOC Remedial Action Program (RAP):

10.4.1. Objective. The AFSOC RAP complements the CJCS, AF, and USSOCOM programs. The goal of the program is to provide continuous tracking of RAPs from the time a deficiency is identified until a solution is found and implemented. Forward unresolved items from AFSOC subordinate levels to HQ AFSOC/DOXE for consideration in the RAP. HQ AFSOC/DOXE will forward deficiencies outside of its capability to solve to HQ USAF/XOOT or USSOCOM/SOOP as appropriate. This process ensures resolution of identified deficiencies. Future exercise planning, objectives, and the resolution of solutions to past problems require a robust RAP and timely submission of AARs and JULLS.

### 10.4.2. AFSOC RAP Organization:

- 10.4.2.1. The AFSOC Director of Staff (HQ AFSOC/DS) is responsible for the AFSOC RAP. The DS will approve or modify the RAP Board recommended actions. If the Board is unable to resolve differences and present a united recommendation on each issue the DS will adjudicate a resolution.
- 10.4.2.2. The Chief, Contingency Operations and Exercises Division (DOX), administers the RAP and RAP Board. An officer from this division (DOXE) is the Board Chairman and is the Program Manager for the AFSOC Center for Lessons Learned and RAP.
- 10.4.2.3. AFSOC RAP Board. The HQ AFSOC Director of Staff (DS) is the command authority for all remedial action and lessons learned. The board is a permanent committee that provides overall management of the RAP. HQ AFSOC/DOXE is the administrator of the program. A RAP Board Chairman from HQ AFSOC/DOXE will be appointed by the DS to oversee the program. A permanent board will be established, composed of primary and alternate representatives from each directorate, that reviews AARs and JULLS, selects Remedial Action Projects (RAPs), assigns offices of primary responsibility (OPR) for remediation, and tracks RAPs until closed.

- 10.4.2.3.1. The RAP Board is composed of primary and alternate directorate representatives from all AFSOC functional areas. They are identified as POCs for current RAPs. The AFSOC RAP Board will review and resolve, if possible, all RAP issues that become RAPs after submission as a JULLS or AAR from an exercise or contingency. The group will be consulted as required, at a minimum quarterly, to assign, review, or close out RAP items.
- 10.4.2.3.1.1. The HQ AFSOC/DO will assign three members (primary and alternate) to serve on the RAP Board representing fixed-wing, and rotary-wing issues, and will coordinate with the 720 STG for a special tactics representative.
- 10.4.2.3.1.2. Each AFSOC directorate will designate primary and alternate AFSOC RAP Board members at the action officer/NCO level to act as central points of contact between their respective directorates and the AFSOC RAP Board. The AFSOC RAP Board members must have authority to accept or decline RAP OPR designation for their directorate. Each AFSOC directorate must identify the directorate's RAP Board members to HQ AFSOC/DOXE, by e-mail or memorandum.
- 10.4.3. AFSOC Remedial Action Program Responsibilities.
- 10.4.3.1. The AFSOC Remedial Action Program will:
- 10.4.3.1.1. Participate in and support the CJCS, USSOCOM, and USAF Remedial Action Programs, and the CJCS and AF After Action Reporting Systems (AFAARS).
- 10.4.3.1.2. Review AARs and Joint Universal Lessons Learned (JULLS) from exercises or contingencies. USSOCOM/SOOP-OR or HQ USAF/XOOT will be notified of any problems that are outside the ability of AFSOC to solve and which require assistance.
- 10.4.3.2. The AFSOC RAP Board Chairman/Center for Lessons Learned Manager will:
- 10.4.3.2.1. Manage the overall operation of the AFSOC RAP and CLL for the AFSOC/DS.
- 10.4.3.2.2. Submit RAP Board findings, recommendations, and minutes to the DS for approval.
- 10.4.3.2.3. Maintain the AFSOC CLL database of lessons learned and RAPs status.
- 10.4.3.2.4. Make initial determination of AAR/JULLS action and recommend that the Board:
- 10.4.3.2.4.1. Assign the item to a suggested OPR as a RAP.
- 10.4.3.2.4.2. Consolidate the item with other JULLS/AARs and assign an OPR.
- 10.4.3.2.4.3. Incorporate the item into a current RAP.

- 10.4.3.2.4.4. Forward the item to higher headquarters for action when the issue requires action by other commands or services.
- 10.4.3.2.4.5. Find that no action is necessary.
- 10.4.3.2.5. Plan and coordinate date, time, and place of RAP Board meetings.
- 10.4.3.2.6. Five days prior to the Board meeting provide all members with the JULLS/AAR lessons learned for review prior to the RAP Board meeting.
- 10.4.3.2.7. Monitor progress of AFSOC RAPs resolution and notify AFSOC/DOX/DO/DS of the need for senior officer involvement in the process.
- 10.4.3.2.8. Ensure the lessons learned database is readily available and disseminated as widely as possible.
- 10.4.3.2.9. Coordinate AFSOC actions within the USAF and USSOCOM RAP programs.
- 10.4.3.2.10. Forward AAR/JULLS databases to HQ USAF and USSOCOM as required.
- 10.4.3.3. The AFSOC RAP Board goal is to provide guidance on the resolution of problems identified through: AAR or JULLS submitted by subordinate units, lessons submitted by the HQ AFSOC staff, or RAPs forwarded by higher headquarters for AFSOC action. The Board will:
- 10.4.3.3.1. Review RAPs recommended for closure.
- 10.4.3.3.2. Review RAPs that have completed and implemented corrective action. Validate the RAP when corrective action is complete and recommend them for closure.
- 10.4.3.3.4. Review the status and progress of RAPs that are open. OPRs will report significant action on their assigned RAPs and identify obstacles that require Board assistance.
- 10.4.3.3.5. Review and determine if new AAR or JULLS items require entry into the AFSOC RAP IAW the criteria in paragraph 10.4.4.
- 10.4.3.3.6. Discuss actions and OPRs recommended by the Board Chairman and assign RAP OPRs using the Board Chairman's guidance. The desired result is that all AAR/JULLS items receive a Board recommended action. If the Board is unable to resolve differences and present a united recommended action on each issue, the Director of Staff will determine a resolution.
- 10.4.3.3.7. Work exclusively with RAPs derived from exercise and contingency AARs/JULLS. Exercise evaluation and resolution of IG findings are not responsibilities of the RAP.
- 10.4.3.4. AFSOC RAP Board members will:

- 10.4.3.4.1. Review JULLS/AAR issues prior to and represent their directorate at AFSOC RAP Board meetings.
- 10.4.3.4.2. Be the focal point for actions required to close RAP items when assigned as OPR. Coordinate corrective actions with appropriate AFSOC organizations.
- 10.4.3.4.3. Submit RAP status reports to the RAP Board Chairman IAW paragraph 10.4.7.
- 10.4.3.4.4. Recommend future exercise events designed to validate corrective actions.
- 10.4.3.5. All AFSOC, and AFSOC gained wings and groups, will:
- 10.4.3.5.1. Establish a POC for, and assign qualified personnel, to plan, conduct, evaluate, and report exercises/contingencies.
- 10.4.3.5.2. Forward unresolved deficiencies to HQ AFSOC/DOXE for assistance. HQ AFSOC/DOXE will resolve the deficiencies through the AFSOC RAP with the appropriate HQ AFSOC OPRs. Upon receipt, HQ AFSOC/DOXE will forward reports focused on a single AFSOC functional area to that functional area manager for immediate review. HQ AFSOC will forward unresolved AFSOC items to HQ USAF for single service issues and to USSOCOM for joint issues.
- 10.4.4. Lesson Disposition. All lessons do not require the same level of attention. The five following categories determine the level of action necessary.
- 10.4.4.1. Remedial Action Project (RAP). A RAP is a correctable deficiency or shortcoming in existing policies, supporting strategies, plans, procedures, systems, material, or forces that focuses on major problems with joint or command implications. RAPs have the highest priority for receiving corrective action.
- 10.4.4.2. Single Agency Item (SAI). SAIs are issues requiring remediation for which the solutions, implementation of the solutions, and the impact of the solutions reside solely in one agency, command, or service. SAIs have second priority for receiving corrective action.
- 10.4.4.3. Procedural Item (PI). PIs are issues for which procedures exist but were not followed. No corrective action is necessary for this category. A PI identifies potential areas for training and/or command emphasis. The RAP coordinator for the functional area will provide the procedural reference for a PI. Further, PIs should focus the problem to the appropriate organization (e.g., PI for AFSOC/DO). Annotate the procedural reference and responsible organization in the comment section of the lesson. Repetitive occurrence of a procedural item indicates a trend that may justify redesignation of the issue as a RAP. There are no reporting requirements for PIs.
- 10.4.4.4. Exercise Item (EI). EIs are issues that pertain to exercise design and management or that occur in the exercise environment that would not occur in actual operations. Repetitive

occurrence of exercise design and management issues from a single agency indicates a trend that may justify redesignating the issue as a RAP for that agency. There are no reporting requirements for EIs.

- 10.4.4.5. Noted Item (NI). NIs either do not require corrective action, or another formal process exists that is already addressing the issue. NIs include: previously corrected issues or those that do not require creation of a RAP; issues presently being worked as a RAP; issues that recommend changes in policies, procedures, plans, systems, etc., that the functional area experts rejected.
- 10.4.5. RAP Determination. Two main sources provide after-action report items for entry into the AFSOC RAP program. First, HQ USAF/XOOT or USSOCOM/SOOP assigns RAPs to AFSOC for single agency action. Reports also are received from within AFSOC and its assigned units and become AFSOC RAP items if assigned by the AFSOC RAP Board. OPRs assigned by the Board work their RAPs to resolution. After implementation and validation of RAP resolution, the OPR informs the AFSOC RAP Board Chairman that an AFSOC RAP is ready for closure. Successful Board validation will close the RAP.

## 10.4.6. RAP Types:

- 10.4.6.1. Active RAP. The solution is being actively pursued by the assigned OPR. The OPR will provide monthly status updates to the Board Chairman.
- 10.4.6.2. Inactive RAP. An inactive RAP is an issue not actively pursued because of current policy, funding, etc., or the expected change in the status of the solution will not occur for an extended period of time, normally years. The RAP Board reviews inactive RAPs at least semiannually.
- 10.4.6.3. Closed RAP. All actions by the OPR to resolve the RAP are complete and the RAP meets validation requirements IAW paragraph 10.4.8.3. The RAP Review Board does not review closed RAPs.

## 10.4.7. RAP OPR Reporting Requirements:

- 10.4.7.1. Within 30 days after designation as OPR of new RAPs, the RAP OPR will provide the initial RAP solution to the AFSOC RAP Board Chairman via e-mail or memorandum. The RAP input will include a recommended solution and milestones required to complete the action.
- 10.4.7.2. Milestones. As a minimum, include the five milestones as listed in the note following this paragraph (the OPR may add additional milestones). Adjust forecast and actual dates as necessary, with an explanation listed in the narrative section's comments. Baseline dates, which are the OPR's initial estimate, will not be adjusted. If the RAP does not require validation, leave validation dates blank and include comments in the narrative.

#### **NOTE:**

Milestone	Forecast	Baseline	Actual
1) Identify Problem	mm/dd/yy	mm/dd/yy	mm/dd/yy
2) Identify Solution	mm/dd/yy	mm/dd/yy	mm/dd/yy
3) Complete Action	mm/dd/yy	mm/dd/yy	mm/dd/yy
4) Validate Solution	mm/dd/yy	mm/dd/yy	mm/dd/yy
5) Close RAP	mm/dd/yy	mm/dd/yy	mm/dd/yy

- 10.4.7.3. RAP Status. The RAP OPR forwards updates to the AFSOC RAP Program Manager as follows:
- 10.4.7.3.1. At least once every 3 months (prior to the quarterly RAP Board).
- 10.4.7.3.2. Within 30 days after a scheduled milestone completion. If the scheduled milestone is overdue, the update should contain an explanation of the reason for the delay
- 10.4.7.3.3. When the OPR desires to document changes (e.g., when a new input, designated as a fold-in, significantly alters the RAP status).
- 10.4.7.3.4. When the OPR wishes to report completed actions or validation results.
- 10.4.7.4. RAP Progress Monitoring. After receipt of RAP status updates, the AFSOC RAP Board Chairman will incorporate the changes into the AFSOC RAP database on the web sites. The AFSOC RAP Board Chairman will identify RAPs with unsatisfactory progress to the RAP Board and DS. The RAP Board may recommend corrective action, provide assistance to the OPR, or request assistance from the DS.

#### 10.4.8. RAP Actions:

- 10.4.8.1. Fold-In (FI). FIs are issues that are similar in nature and share a common solution. Where possible, these issues should be "folded together" to form a single RAP. Fold these issues into the existing RAP with concurrence of the RAP OPR. Annotate the comments section of the new issue lesson to identify the JULLS number of the issues folded together.
- 10.4.8.2. OPR Transfer. OPR transfer is the change of RAP responsibility from one agency to another. The current OPR must coordinate the transfer with the prospective OPR. The current OPR will present a request for an OPR transfer as part of the status update. Record OPR transfer actions in the remarks section of the RAP item.
- 10.4.8.3. Validation. The last stage of the RAP cycle is to validate the effectiveness of the corrective action. As early as possible in the RAP process the OPR should, based on the estimated action completion date, schedule the RAP for validation. The most common method for RAP validation is through subsequent exercises. However, accomplish validation using any method that provides the RAP Board assurance of problem correction. In some cases RAP validation may be unnecessary or not feasible.

- 10.4.8.4. Closure. The RAP Board may close a RAP when any of the following conditions exist:
- 10.4.8.4.1. All actions to resolve the problem are complete and the solution meets validation requirements.
- 10.4.8.4.2. All actions to resolve the problem are complete and validation is not necessary. The OPR, after careful analysis, determines the issue should not be a RAP and submits the RAP to the Board for closure.
- 10.4.8.4.3. Corrective action was repeated unsuccessfully (e.g., legislative actions failed, budget requests were rejected, or recommended corrective actions are continually disapproved). In this case, depending on the nature and criticality of the problem, consider the RAP for inactive status rather than closure.
- 10.4.8.4.4. To close a RAP, the OPR must submit a summary of the action taken to resolve the issue and the method of validation. The objective of validation is to provide a reasonable level of assurance that all possible actions have been taken to prevent recurrence of the problem. The RAP's comments will include validation results.
- 10.4.9. Lessons Learned and Remedial Action Program Web sites:
- 10.4.9.1. USSOCOM JULLS SIPRNET: http://157.202.241.22/html/julls/index.html
- 10.4.9.2. USAF Lessons Learned SIPRNET: http://c2www.af.pentagon.smil.mil/~ffjcexer/afen0002.html
- 10.4.9.3. AFSOC Center for Lessons Learned: SIPRNET http://cedar.hurlburt.af.smil.mil/ll.
- 10.4.9.4. ACC Center for Lessons Learned: Internet http://redwood.do.langley.af.mil SIPRNET http://157.214.212.52 or J7 button on ACC GCCS homepage.
- 10.4.9.5. Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL): Internet http://199.123.114.194:1100/ or go to the Army homepage.
- 10.4.9.6. Navy Lessons Learned System (NLLS): http://oraclesecure.ndc.navy.smil.mil/nlls.html.
- 10.4.9.7. AFSOC Force Protection Web Page/Trip Reports (look under products section): SIPRNET http://cedar.hurlburt.af.smil.mil/force/.

**NOTE:** URLs subject to change. Contact the AFSOC POC for any questions.

## Chapter 11

### **REPORTS**

- **11.1. Purpose.** To provide reporting guidance for HQ AFSOC forces participating in JCS exercises.
- 11.1.1. Required Actions:
- 11.1.1.1. Prepare and submit reports in accordance Attachments 18 through 21 of this instruction.
- 11.1.1.2. Reporting times will be as specified by the required report.
- 11.1.1.3. The originator will determine the classification of the report.
- 11.1.1.4. Additional reports may be required during the course of the exercise.

## 11.2. Reporting:

- 11.2.1. SAR. All actual SAR/PR/CSAR missions will be reported to the AFSOC Command Center.
- 11.2.2. Daily Exercise Situation Report. SITREPs are used to update the AFSOC Commander and key staff on operational problems, limiting factors, logistics status, recommended or intended courses of actions, the current status of forces, and a listing of currently planned missions. These reports also provide a historical database listing significant problems and deviations for review prior to submitting the after-action report (see Attachment 18). This report should list all changes in the situation since the submission of the last report.
- 11.2.3. After-Action Reports. After-action reports will be accomplished IAW AFI 10-204 and Chapter 10 of this instruction using the format in Attachment 19.
- 11.2.4. Tactics Recommendation Report. The tactics recommendation format is provided to enable you to submit an input to HQ AFSOC/DOX (Tactics) via the Tactic Review Board (TRB) process. This format is not meant to take the place of AF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication** (**Flight Publication**), but rather to provide an avenue for you to forward any ideas pertaining to tactics for review and evaluation by higher headquarters. Submit reports to group/wing tactics officer, with information copies to HQ AFSOC/DOX. Format for this report is detailed in Attachment 20.
- 11.2.5. Trip Reports. Each person attending any planning conference will submit a trip report. If more than one person from one unit attends, i.e., DO, IN, LG, SC, and STT attend from one squadron, the unit may consolidate all inputs into one coordinated trip report. The reports are due no later than ten working days after returning from the conference. Classify the trip report as

appropriate. If the IG attends and plans to use the exercise as an ORI, do not include inspection specific items in the trip report. Format for this report is detailed in Attachment 21. Security forces security advisors/team leaders will submit a trip report to HQ AFSOC/SF NLT 15 days after return to home-station. Use the format outlined in AFSOCH 31-301, Attachment 30.

STEPHEN R. CONNELLY, Colonel, USAF Director, Operations

### GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### Section A--References

The following contain the authority for the AFEP:

CJCS Memorandum of Policy (MOP) 12, CJCS Sponsored Command Post Exercises

CJCS MOP 26, Joint Training Program

J3 Manual (J3M)-1399-85, Joint Exercise Manual (JEM)

Joint Pub 3-54, Operations Security

Multi-Command Manual (MCM) 71-92, Joint Training Manual

Secretary JCS, Memorandum (SM) 48-84, CJCS Exercise Program

SM 780-87, JCS Exercise Planning Guidance

### Other references cited are:

AFDD 1, Air Force Basic doctrine

AFDD 35, Special Operations

AFDD3Y, Combat Search and Rescue Procedures

AFI 23-201, Fuels Management

AFI 10-1101, Operations Security (formerly AFR 55-30 and AFP 55-36)

AFI 10-201, Unit Report of Resources and Training Status (Category Levels) (Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS), RCS: HAF-XOO (AR7112 (DD))

AFI 10-204, Air Force Participation in the Military Exercise Program

AFI 10-206, Operational Reporting

AFI 10-215, Personnel Support for Contingency Operations (PERSCO)

AFI 10-403, USAF Deployment Planning

AFI 10-701, Performing Electronic Attack in the United States and Canada (formerly AFR 55-44)

AFI 10-707, Spectrum Interference Resolution (SIR) Program

AFI 11-206, General Flight Rules

AFI 11-208, Helicopter Operations

AFI 11-218, Aircraft Operation and Movement on the Ground

AFI 13-201, US Air Force Airspace Management (formerly AFRs 55-2 and 55-34)

AFI 13-217, Assault Zone Procedures

AFI 21-101, Maintenance Management Policy

AFI 24-302, Vehicle Maintenance Management

AFI 25-101, War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Program Guidance and Procedures

AFI 25-201, Support Agreements Procedures

AFI 31-101, The Air Force Physical Security Program

AFI 31-207, Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel

AFI 31-209, AF Resource Protection Program

AFI 31-210, AF Antiterrorism Program

AFI 31-401, Information Security Program Management

AFI 32-4001, Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations

AFI 33-106, Managing High Frequency Radios, Land Mobile Radios, Cellular Telephones, and the Military Affiliate Radio System

AFI 33-111, Telephone Systems Management

AFI 33-112, Automate Data Processing Equipment (ADPE) Management

AFI 33-113, Managing Messaging and Data Processing Centers

AFI 33-118, Radio Frequency Spectrum Management

AFI 35-101, 102, 103, 104, 105, Public Affairs Policies and Procedures

AFI 36-809, Survivor Assistance

AFI 36-2104, Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program

AFI 36-2110, Assignments

AFI 36-2201, Developing, Managing, and Conducting Training

AFI 36-2803, The Air Force Awards and Decorations Program

AFI 36-2903, Dress and Personal Appearance of Air Force Personnel

AFI 36-3002, Casualty Services (PA)

AFI 36-3208, Administrative Separation of Airmen

AFI 36-809, Survivor Assistance

AFI 37-124, Management and Control of Information Reports Requirements (formerly AFR 4-38)

AFI 37-128, Administrative Orders (PA)

AFI 41-106, Medical Readiness Planning and Training

AFI 44-105, Air Force Blood Program

AFI 51-202, Nonjudicial Punishment

AFI 51-301, Civil Litigation

AFI 51-501, Tort Claims

AFI 51-502, Personnel and Government Recovery Claims

AFI 51-504, Legal Assistance, Notary, and Preventive Law Programs

AFI 51-703, Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction

AFI 52-101, Chaplain Service Responsibilities and Procedures

AFI 71-101, Vol 1, Chap 3, Counterintelligence Awareness and Briefing Program

AFI 91-202, The U.S. Air Force Mishap Prevention Program

AFI 91-204, Safety Investigations and Reports

AFI 91-213, Operational Risk Management (ORM) Program

AFJI 15-157, Weather Support for the U.S. Army

AFJI 31-102, Physical Security

AFJI 48-110, Immunization Requirements and Procedures

AFM 1-1, Volumes 1 and 2, Basic Aerospace Doctrine of the United States Air Force

AFM 10-206, US Air Force Reporting Instructions

AFM 10-401, USAF Operational Planning Process

AFM 30-130, Vol I, Base Level Military Personnel System, Users Manual

AFM 30-130, Vol II, Personnel Data System (PDS) Unit/GSU Support

AFM 30-130, Vol IV, Base Level Personnel System Civilian (PDS-S)

AFMAN 10-206, Unit Reporting Instructions

AFMAN 10-401, Operation Plan and Concept Plan Development and Implementation

AFMAN 23-110V2, PT13, Standard Base Supply Customer's Procedures

AFJMAN 24-204, Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipment

AFMAN 52-103, Chaplain Service Readiness Manual

AFMAN 91-201, Explosives Safety Standards

AFOSH Standard 91-66, General Industrial Operations

AFPAM 91-215, Operational Risk Management (ORM) Guidelines and Tools

AFPAM 91-216, USAF Safety Deployment and Contingency Pamphlet

AFP102-2VI, Joint User Handbook for Message Text Formats (JUH- MTF)

AFPD 10-2, Readiness

AFPD 32-70, Environmental Planning

AFPD 33-2, C<sup>4</sup> Systems Security

AFPD 36-27, Social Actions

AFR 20-28, The Air Force Medical Service

AFR 38-3, USAF Operations Planning Process (FOUO)

AFSOC 160-1, Pararescue Emergency Medical Treatment

AFSOC 167-1, Pararescue Medical Kits and Equipment

AFSOC Handbook 31-3, Antiterrorism Deployment Handbook

AFSOC Handbook 31-301, Deployed Force Protection & Security Handbook

AFSOC Medical Concept of Operations for Combat Casualty Care

AFSOCI 10-202 V1, AFSOC Command and Control Responsibilities and Procedures

AFSOCI 10-207, Air Force Special Operations Forces Deployed Ops Command and Control

AFSOCI 11-202, C-130 Operations

AFSOCI 15-101, AFSOC Weather Support Requirements

AFSOCI 33-102 (Draft), Special Operations Communications Flight Operations

AFSOCP 91-1, AFSOC Risk Management Guide

AFSOCPAM 33-2 (Draft), Guide to AFSOF Tactical Communications

AFSSI 5102, Information Systems Security

AR 115-10, Weather Support for the U.S. Army

AR 190-16, Physical Security

CJCSI 3150.01, CJCS Remedial Action Program

CJCSI 3150.25, Joint After-Action Reporting System

CJCS MOP 9, Policy on Action Processing

CJCSM 6231.XX, Manual for Employing Joint Tactical Communications Systems

DLAR 5710.4, Physical Security

DOD 5200.1R, Information Security Program

DODD 2000.12, Protection of DOD Personnel and Activities Against Acts of Terrorism and Political Turbulence

FM 34-81/AFJPAM 15-127, Weather Support for Army Tactical Ops

HQ AFSOC 55-2, Theater Air Force Special Operations Command

HQ AFSOC 55-23, AFSOC Command and Control

HQ AFSOC I 11-202V1, C-130 Operations

HQ AFSOC OI 10-2, HQ AFSOC Crisis Action Team (CAT)

HQ AFSOCI 10-202V1, AFSOC Command and Control Responsibilities and Procedures

HQ AFSOCI 11-208, Helicopter Operations

HQ AFSOCR 160-34(J), Pararescue Emergency Medical Treatment

HQ AFSOCR 167-1(J), Pararescue Medical Kits and Equipment

HQ AFSOCR 28-2, UTC Employment

HQ AFSOCR 700-2, Guide to AFSOF Tactical Communications

HQ OI 33-3, AFSOC Command, Control, Communications, & Computers

Joint Pub 02, Unified Action of the Armed Forces (UNAAF)

Joint Pub 1-2, Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

Joint Pub 18, Policy, Concepts, and Standards for Operations Security

Joint Pub 3-05 Doctrine for Joint Special Operations

Joint Pub 3-05, *Doctrine for Joint Special Operations* 

Joint Pub 3-05.3, Joint Special Operations Operational Procedures

Joint Pub 3-07 Doctrine for Joint Operations in Low Intensity Conflict

Joint Pub 3-59, Joint Doctrine, Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Meteorological and Oceanographic Operations

Joint Pub 4-0, Doctrine for Logistic Support of Joint Operations

Joint Pub 5-03.2, JOPES Vol II

Joint Pub 6-0 Series, Doctrine for C4 Systems Support to Joint Operations

JDS Procedures Manual, Vol I

MCO 5500.13, Physical Security

MOA between United States Special Operations Command and Federal Aviation Administration (Draft)

T.O. 00-25-172, Ground Servicing of Aircraft and Static Grounding/Bounding

T.O. 11A-1-33, Handling and Maintenance of Explosives Loaded Aircraft

The Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims

USSOCOM D525-4, AT/FP Program Standards

USSOCOM M350-1, Joint Readiness Exercise Manual

USSOCOM M525-6, Critical METOC Thresholds for SOF Ops

USSOCOM M525-1, USSOCOM Reporting Structure

USSOCOM Policy Memorandum (PM) 99-12, USSOCOM Policy Regarding Deployment of Units and Individuals with Assigned Weapons and Ammunition

Section B--Abbreviations and Acronyms For more acronyms click on: <a href="http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/acronym\_index.html">http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/acronym\_index.html</a>

AAR After-Action Report

ACC Air Combat Command/Air Component Commander

ACCS Air Combat Camera Service

ACOM Atlantic Command ACP Airspace Control Plan ADCON Administrative Control

ADPE Automated Data Processing Equipment

ADVON Advanced Echelon

AFAARS Air Force After Action Reporting System
AFCLL Air Force Center for Lessons Learned
AFECG Air Force Exercise Control Group
AFEP Air Force Exercise Program

AFFOR Air Force Forces

AFGWC Air Force Global Weather Center

AFMPC Air Force Military Personnel Center (now AFPC)

AFPC Air Force Personnel Center

AFRAP Air Force Remedial Action Program

AFRC Air Force Reserve

AFSC Air Force Specialty Code

AFSFC Air Force Security Forces Centers

AFSOC Air Force Special Operations Component
AFSOCC Air Force Special Operations Control Center
AFSOD Air Force Special Operations Detachment
AFSOE Air Force Special Operations Element
AFSOF Air Force Special Operations Forces

AFTO Air Force Technical Order
ALCC Airlift Control Center
ALD Available to Load Date\*
AMC Air Mobility Command
ANG Air National Guard

AO Area of Operations; Airborne Operations

AOR Area of Responsibility AR Army Regulations

ARSOC Army Special Operations Command ARSOF Army Special Operations Forces

ASCII American Standard Code Information Interchange

ATO Air Tasking Order

AUTODIN Automatic Digital Network

BOS Base Operating Support

(E.g., COMAFSOC PAC, COMAFSOCEUR, COMAFSOCCENT, etc.)

C&A Certification and Accreditation (for deployable systems and computers)

C3 Command, Control and Communications

C3I Command, Control and Communications and Intelligence C4 Command, Control, Communications and Computers

C4I Command, Control, Communications and Computers and Intelligence

CAMS Core Automated Maintenance System

CAT Crisis Action Team
CAS Close Air Support

CAX Computer-assisted exercise

CEMS Consolidated Engine Management System

CENTCOM Central Command

CENTO Central Treaty Organization

CEOI Communications Execution Operations Instruction

CEV Office of the Civil Engineer, Directorate of Environmental Quality
CEVP Directorate of Environmental Quality, Environmental Planning Division

CHOP Change of Operational Control

CINC Commander in Chief

CJCS Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

COCOM Combatant Command

COMAFFOR Commander, Air Force Forces

COMAFSOCXXX Commander, Air Force Special Operations Command, Theater Component

(E.g., COMAFSOC*PAC*, COMAFSOC*EUR*, COMAFSOC*CENT*, etc.)

COMAFSOD Commander, Air Force Special Operations Detachment COMAFSOF Commander, Air Force Special Operations Forces

COMALF Commander, Airlift Forces

COMCUWTF Commander, Combined Unconventional Warfare Task Force

COMINT Communications Intelligence

COMJSOTF Commander, Joint Special Operations Task Force
COMJUWTF Commander, Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force

COMSEC Communications Security

COMSOC Commander, Special Operations Command

COMSOCXXX Commander, Special Operations, Theater Component

CONUS Continental United States
COSIN Control Staff Instructions

CPCS Combat Personnel Control System

CPX Command Post Exercise
CRT Chaplain Readiness Teams

CS Communication Squadron; Commander Staff Support

CS/SCPC Communication Squadron/Commercial Communication Section

CSAR Combat Search and Rescue

CSSP Chaplain Service Support Personnel

CTAPS Contingency Theater Automated Planning System

CWDE Chemical Warfare Defense Equipment

CWS Combat Weather Squadron CWT Combat Weather Team

CWT(A) Combat Weather Team, (Airborne)

DAR Detailed Analysis Report

DCS Defense Communication System
DCSR Daily Communication Status Report

DISTAFF Directing Staff

DMD Deployment Manning Document

DO Director of Operations

DOC Design Operational Capability

DOD Department of Defense DOW Operations Weather Branch

DOX Director of Operations Plans, Tactics and Requirements

DOXE Exercises Branch
DP Director of Personnel

DRD Deployment Requirements Document

DRMD Deployment Requirements/Manning Document

DRU Direct reporting unit

DSC Deployed Security Coordinator
DSN Defense Switched Network

DTG Date-Time Group

EAD Earliest Arrival Date \*
ECG Exercise Control Group

EEFI Essential Elements of Friendly Information

ELINT Electronic Intelligence ENDEX End of Exercise

ESOHP Environmental, Safety, and Occupational Health Plan

ESP Emergency and Special Program

EW Electronic Warfare EXPLAN Exercise Plan

FID Foreign Internal Defense

FNOC Fleet Numerical Oceanographic Command

FOA Field Operating Agency
FOB Forward Operations Base
FOD Foreign Object Damage
FOUO For Official Use Only
FPC Final Planning Conference

FPRO Force Protection Responsible Officer

FSB Forward Staging Base FTX Field Training Exercise

FY Fiscal Year

GCCS Global Command and Control System
GDSS Global Decision Support System

GMT Greenwich Mean Time GPS Global Positioning System

HAHO High Altitude High Opening HALO High Altitude Low Opening

HF High Frequency

HQ USAF/CEVP HQ USAF Director for Environmental Quality HQ USAF/DP HQ USAF Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel

HQ USAF/LG HQ USAF Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics

HQ USAF/SC HQ USAF Deputy Chief of Staff, Command, Control, Communications

and Computers

HQ USAF/XO HQ USAF Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations

HQ USAF/XOI HQ USAF Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence

HQ USAF/XOO HQ USAF Director of Operations HQ USAF/XOOO HQ USAF Combat Operations Staff

HQ USAF/XOOOE HQ USAF Exercise, Joint Training, and C2 Division

HQ USAF/XOX HQ USAF Director of Plans

HQ Headquarters

HUMINT Human Intelligence

IAW In Accordance With

IDO Installation Deployment Officer

IG Inspector General IMINT Imagery Intelligence

INFC Intelligence, Unit Support/Intelligence Training

INMARSAT International Maritime Satellite
INXX Intelligence, Plans and Exercises
IPC Initial Planning Conference
ISB Intermediate Staging Base
IT Inland Transportation

J1 Manpower and Personnel Directorate

J2 Intelligence Directorate
J3 Operations Directorate
J4 Logistics Directorate
J5 Plans Directorate

J6 Communications/Electronics Directorate

J7 Operational Plans and Interoperability Directorate
J8 Director for Force Structure, Resource, and Assessment

JANAPS Joint Army, Navy, Air Force Publications

JCS Joint Chiefs of Staff
JDD Job Data Documentation
JDS Joint Deployment System
JECG Joint Exercise Control Group
JECS Joint Exercise Control System

JEM Joint Exercise Manual

JEMP Joint Exercise Management Package
JFACC Joint Force Air Component Commander

JFSOCC Joint Force Special Operations Component Commander

JIB Joint Information Bureau

JMFU Joint METOC (Meteorological and Oceanographic) Forecast Unit

JOAF Joint Operational Area Forecast

JOPES Joint Operation Planning and Execution System

JOPS Joint Operation Planning System

JS Joint Staff

JSOA Joint Special Operations Area

JSOACC Joint Special Operations Air Component Commander

JSOTF Joint Special Operations Task Force

JTMP Joint Training Master Plan

JULL Joint Universal Lesson Learned in JULLS format

JULLS Joint Universal Lessons Learned System
JUWTF Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force

LAD Latest Arrival Date \*
LG Director, Logistics
LGX Logistics, Plans
LOI Letter of Instruction
LRC Logistics Readiness Center

MAJCOM Major Command

MANFOR Manpower Force Packaging MCM Multi-Command Manual

MEDRED-C Medical Report for Emergencies, disasters, and Contingencies (MEDRED-

C)

METL Mission Essential Task List

METOC Meteorological and Oceanographic

MICAP Mission Capable Parts

MISCAP Mission Capability Statement
MOA Memorandum of Agreement
MOP Memorandum of Policy
MPC Mid Planning Conference
MPF Military Personnel Flight
MRT Maintenance Recovery Team
MSEL Master Scenario Events List

MSK Mission Support Kit
MSL Mean Sea Level
MTONS Measurement Tons \*

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NCO Non Commissioned Officer NGB National Guard Bureau

NIEX No-Notice Interoperability Exercise

NMR News Media Representative

NOTAM Notice To Airman
NSN National Stock Number

NSWTU Naval Special Warfare Task Unit

O&M Operations and Maintenance

OASD Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense

OCR Office of Coordinating Responsibility

OPCON Operational Control
OPFOR Opposing Forces
OPLAN Operation Plan
OPORD Operations Order

OPR Office of Primary Responsibility

OPSEC Operations Security

ORI Operational Readiness Inspection
OSD Office of the Secretary of Defense

OUT Outsized Cargo \*
OVER Oversized Cargo \*

PA Public Affairs
PACAF Pacific Air Forces

PAO Public Affairs Officer/Office

PE Program Element

PEM Program Element Monitor

PERSCO Personnel Support for Contingency Operations

PH Port Handling

PID Plan Identification Number \*

POC Point of contact
POD Port of Debarkation \*
POE Port of Embarkation \*

POM Program Objective Memorandum

PSYOP Psychological Operations

PUB Publication

RAP Remedial Action Program (or Project)

RDD Required Delivery Date \*
RLD Ready to Load Date \*

RSK see 'WRSK'

RSP Readiness Spare Parts

SA Security Advisor

SAAM Special Assignment Airlift Mission

SAF Secretary of the Air Force

SAF/FMBO Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Budget Operations

SAR Search and Rescue SATCOM Satellite Communication

SBLC Standard Base Level Computer

SC Director, Communications and Information

SCM Communications and Information, Mission Systems
SCMIB Communications and Information, Information Systems

SF Security Forces

**SFOD** Special Forces Operations Detachment

Director, Medical Affairs SG

**SIPRNET** Secure Internet Protocol Network

SIR Serious Incident Report

Situation Report SITREP Staff Judge Advocate SJA

SM Secretary Joint Staff Memorandum

Senior Medical Officer **SMO** Senior METOC Officer **SMO** SO **Special Operations** 

Special Operations, Logistics Directorate SOAL (Formerly AE/J4)

Special Operations Command SOC Special Operations Command **SOCOM** 

**SOCRATES METOC** Special Operations Command Resources and Threat Evaluation

System Meteorological and Oceanographic (Equipment)

Special Operations, Personnel/Administration Directorate SOCS (Formerly J1) **SOFWOC** 

Special Operations Forces Weather Operations Cell

SOIO (Formerly J2/J6) Special Operations, Communications/Electronics Directorate

**SOIO-IN** Special Operations, Intelligence Directorate

Special Operations Liaison Officer **SOLO** 

SOOP-O (Formerly J3/J5) Special Operations, Operations Directorate Special Operations, Plans Directorate SOOP-P **SOOP-T** Special Operations, Operations Training

SORR (Formerly J7/J8) Special Operations, Center for Requirements and Resources

Status of Resources and Training System **SORTS** 

Special Operations Squadron SOS

Southern Command **SOUTHCOM SOW Special Operations Wing** 

Security Police (SF individuals are still identified as SP when performing SP

police services)

Social Security Account Number **SSAN** 

SSB Single Side Band **STARTEX** Start Exercise

**Special Tactics Group** STG

Short Tons\* **STONS** 

**STRATCOM** Strategic Command **Special Tactics Team** STT Secure Telephone Unit STU Staff Weather Officer **SWO** 

TAC Terminal Attack Control

**TACMET** Tactical Meteorological Equipment

The Inspector General TIG

Test Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment **TMDE** Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data\* **TPFDD** 

TWG Threat Working Group

UDM Unit Deployment Manager
UHF Ultra High Frequency
UIC Unit Identification Code\*

ULN Unit Line Number

USAFE United States Air Forces in Europe

USASOC United States Army Special Operations Command

USCINCEUR United States Commander in Chief, Europe

USCINCSOC United States Commander in Chief, Special Operations Command

USMTF United States Message Text Format

USSOCOM United States Special Operations Command

UTC Unit Type Code\*

UW Unconventional Warfare

VFR Visual Flight Rules

WIN WWMCCS Intercomputer Network

WWMCCS Worldwide Military Command and Control System

WMP War Mobilization Plan WRM War Reserve Materiel

WRSK War Reserve Spares Kit; War Readiness Spares Kit

WISP Wartime Information Security Program

WF Weather Flights

<sup>\*</sup>Indicates items associated with Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD)

### WAIVER AUTHORITY

- **A2.1. Purpose.** This attachment outlines waiver authority for all AFSOC assets operating worldwide. It addresses the most frequently requested waivers, but is not all-inclusive. Refer to the applicable regulation in all cases.
- **A2.2. Timing.** Make every effort to submit waiver requests in a timely manner. For major exercises, submit all waiver requests 30 days prior to the scheduled beginning of the exercise. HQ AFSOC/DOV is on call 24 hours a day to process requests for waivers (DSN 579-2262 during normal duty hours). Contact the AFSOC Command Center at DSN 579-8900 during nonduty hours.
- **A2.3. Waiver Authority.** Include all waivers granted by the COMAFSOCXXX in the "Commander's Comments" section of the next exercise daily SITREP. The following delegates waiver approval authority; they are not blanket waivers:
- A2.3.1. COMAFSOCXXX
- A2.3.1.1. Flight authorization for one-time flights.
- A2.3.1.2. Crew complement.
- A2.3.1.3. Runway/taxiway length/width requirements.
- A2.3.2. HQ AFSOC/DO.
- A2.3.2.1. Three-engine takeoffs.
- A2.3.2.2. Host government instrument approaches.
- A2.3.3. HQ AFSOC/DOV.
- A2.3.3.1. AFSOCR 60-1.
- A2.3.3.2. AFR 60-1/AFSOC SUP 1.
- A2.3.3.3. Crash fire rescue requirements.
- A2.3.4. HQ AFSOC/LG.
- A2.3.4.1. ISO/HSC extensions.
- A2.3.4.2. Concurrent servicing.

- A2.3.4.3. Munitions loading procedures.
- A2.3.4.4. Logistics related deviations from policy, guidance or regulations.
- A2.3.5. Wing or Group/CC or COMAFSOF.
- A2.3.5.1. HQ AMC Airfield Suitability Report.
- A2.3.5.2. Takeoff and landing obstruction criteria.
- A2.3.5.3. Nonhard/unprepared surface runways/taxiways.
- A2.3.5.4. Maximum effort operations in the "caution" area of the crosswind charts.
- A2.3.5.5. Post-mission crew rest.
- A2.3.5.6. Crew duty day extension.
- A2.3.5.7. Interfly.
- A2.3.6. HQ AFSOC/SG.
- A2.3.6.1. Aircrew or special duty physical standards.
- A2.3.6.2. Physiological training.

### CONTROL GROUP GUIDANCE

## **A3.1. Special Operations:**

- A3.1.1. Ensure fixed wing and helicopter assault zones/LZs have been surveyed and approved for applicable types of operations.
- A3.1.2. Coordinate helicopter landing zones with range authorities/land owners.
- A3.1.3. Coordinate live fire ranges and restrictions.
- A3.1.4. Coordinate low-level routes, air refueling tracks, "hot gun" routing, and orbit areas, with airspace manager.
- A3.1.5. Identify communications equipment and frequency requirements for control group.
- A3.1.6. Identify office space, vehicles, and billeting requirements for control group personnel.
- A3.1.7. Ensure control group personnel have been included in DMDs.
- A3.1.8. Process waiver requests through channels when exercise plans require deviation from standard procedures.
- A3.1.9. Coordinate STT administrative support when required.

#### **EXERCISE OBJECTIVES**

**A4.1. Purpose.** This attachment addresses the overall HQ AFSOC policy and provides detailed objectives broken out by functional areas. With the wide variety of aircraft and missions, our exercise objectives are many.

## **A4.2.** Exercise Policy:

- A4.2.1. Ensure exercises are designed so we train the way we expect to fight.
- A4.2.2. Ensure exercise planners representing all functional areas attend the initial planning conferences to properly plan exercise participation (i.e., no plan, no play).
- A4.2.3. Develop specific objectives for each exercise prior to the initial planning conference. Objectives (includes JMETLS/METLS) should be specific; come from each functional area; and be observable, quantifiable, and measurable, if possible.
- A4.2.4. Test command, control, and communications (C3).
- A4.2.5. Ensure forces are utilized to the fullest extent of their capabilities by development of the appropriate training scenarios.
- A4.2.6. Test the ability to accomplish missions as tasked by the various war plans.
- A4.2.7. Ensure support of each unified commander with at least one major exercise per year and eliminate nonproductive, redundant exercises.
- A4.2.8. Practice mobilization and deployment of all tasked AFSOC forces to include special operations, special tactics teams, SOCCEs and intelligence vans.
- A4.2.9. Develop an effective after-action program that evaluates how well we met our objectives, identifies significant problem areas, and recommends appropriate steps and OPRs to correct the deficiencies.
- A4.2.10. Conduct an ORI if the exercise has the appropriate level of participation and units receiving the inspection are in phase IAW AFSOCI 90-202.

## **A4.3.** Tactical Objectives:

- A4.3.1. Recommended tactical objectives.
- A4.3.1.1. Minimum communications or communications out procedures.

- A4.3.1.2. Tactical operations in an NBC environment by both operations and maintenance personnel.
- A4.3.1.3. Use USMTF message formats.
- A4.3.1.4. Operations after a simulated airfield attack.
- A4.3.1.5. Simulated combat operations (e.g., armor, mobility bags, weapons, chemical warfare gear, etc).
- A4.3.1.6. Survival, evasion, resistance, and escape (SERE) scenarios.
- A4.3.1.7. Forward operating location procedures.
- A4.3.1.8. Secure communications procedures.
- A4.3.1.9. OPSEC/COMSEC/authentication procedures.
- A4.3.1.10. Aircrew member interchange.
- A4.3.1.11. Hot refueling/cold refueling/FARRP.
- A4.3.1.12. Alternate loading procedures.
- A4.3.1.13. Transloading of personnel and equipment.
- A4.3.1.14. Engines-running onload/offload.
- A4.3.1.15. Integration of threats and threat simulators (both air and ground).
- A4.3.1.16. Joint/combined exercise participation.
- A4.3.1.17. Deployment/employment/re-deployment scenarios requiring utilization of tactical deception, safe passage, reduced signature, and evasive plan of action procedures.
- A4.3.2. Specific Tactical Objectives.
- A4.3.2.1. MH-53/MH-60 tactical objectives. A combination of at least three tactical events from the list below is desirable. A sortie generation rate of 50 percent with an average sortie length of four hours should be planned (three hours for MH-60).
- A4.3.2.1.1. Night low-level radar ops (TF/TA) in mountainous terrain. In reduced moon illumination, conduct multi-ship pathfinder ops for non-TF/TA equipped helicopters. Minimum time: 1 hour (MH-53).

- A4.3.2.1.2. Day and night ECM training. Exercise sponsors provide opportunity for both IR and radar detection/jamming training with approval to use chaff and flares. Desirable time: .5 hour.
- A4.3.2.1.3. Aircraft combat maneuvering (ACM). Multiship, fixed-wing vs helo and helo vs helo. Day and night training. Desirable time: 1 hour.
- A4.3.2.1.4. NVG infils and exfils. Multi-ship assault and recovery of SOF personnel. Urban assault. Airfield assault. Helo to fixed-wing passenger transloads. Ship assault. Fast-rope operations.
- A4.3.2.1.5. NVG aerial refueling with HC/MC-130.
- A4.3.2.1.6. NVG formation with dissimilar helos and joint-service tactics.
- A4.3.2.1.7. NVG water ops. Night zodiac boat drops, SOF pickups by hoist/ladder, and shipboard operations.
- A4.3.2.1.8. Weapons training. M-60, .50 cal or minigun (GAU-2B) live-fire training. Firing of blanks and the use of ground burst simulators (GBS) during terminal ops to create realism.
- A4.3.2.1.9. Use of a C-141 or C-5 aircraft for deployment when the exercise area is over 1500 NM.
- A4.3.2.2. MC-130 (Talon I and II) Tactical Objectives. Any combination of at least three events of the list below is desirable. A sortie generation rate of 66 percent with an average sortie length of five hours should be planned. Sortie should be flown primarily at night.
- A4.3.2.2.1. Low level terrain following for a minimum of two hours culminating in other tactical events (i.e., blind drop, STAR, NVG landing).
- A4.3.2.2.1.1. IMC/night terrain following.
- A4.3.2.2.1.2. Mountain terrain following.
- A4.3.2.2.2. Personnel and equipment air drops (HALO, HSLLADS, blind drops, etc).
- A4.3.2.2.3. NVG landings.
- A4.3.2.2.4. ECM (ideally in conjunction with a low-level mission), minimum time: .5 hours.
- A4.3.2.2.5. Rapid on/offloads.
- A4.3.2.2.6. Forward area refueling point (FARP).
- A4.3.2.2.7. Helicopter NVG air refueling (preferably during/after a low-level event).

- A4.3.2.2.8. Inflight refueling of MC-130E.
- A4.3.2.2.9. Surface-to-air recovery operations.
- A4.3.2.2.10. Personnel and equipment transloads.
- A4.3.2.2.11. Not all preplanned missions. Some missions planned in the near term to give intelligence/staff/aircrew training in combat mission planning.
- A4.3.2.3. MC-130P Tactical Objectives. Any combination of three events from the list below is desirable. A sortie generation rate of 66 percent with an average sortie length of five hours should be planned. Sortie should be flown at night.
- A4.3.2.3.1. Low-level for a minimum of 2 hours culminating on other tactical events (i.e., helicopter air refueling, door bundle drops, etc).
- A4.3.2.3.2. Helicopter air refueling (preferably during/after a low-level event).
- A4.3.2.3.3. Personnel and equipment airdrops (12-man teams, door bundles).
- A4.3.2.3.4. Assault landing utilizing AFSOCI 11-202 V10 lighting procedures.
- A4.3.2.3.5. Inflight refueling of the HC-130 (as modified aircraft become available).
- A4.3.2.3.6. Evasive maneuvers training (ideally in conjunction with a low-level mission), minimum time: .5 hours.
- A4.3.2.3.7. ECM ranges and flare/chaff countermeasure activation, minimum time: .5 hours.
- A4.3.2.3.8. NVG formation flying.
- A4.3.2.3.9. NVG landings.
- A4.3.2.3.10. Helicopter/fixed wing tactical personnel transload.
- A4.3.2.3.11. Not all preplanned missions. Some missions planned in the near term to give intelligence/staff/aircrew training in combat mission planning.
- A4.3.2.4. AC-130 Tactical Objectives. Any combination of two tactical events, in addition to live fire training ops from the list below is desirable for each mission. A sortic generation rate of between 50-66 percent with an average sortic length of five hours should be planned. Air refueling can be accomplished to extend mission duration. **NOTE**: Live fire training, as outlined below, is essential.

- A4.3.2.4.1. Live fire ranges with suitable ground targets and/or ground troops directing the fire. Minimum time: 1.5 hours without troops and two hours with troops.
- A4.3.2.4.2. Dry fire minimum time: 2 hours.
- A4.3.2.4.2.1. Close air support/troops in contact (TIC) with ground troops directing the aircraft.
- A4.3.2.4.2.2. Air base ground defense (using security police forces).
- A4.3.2.4.2.3. Interdiction against preplanned assigned targets.
- A4.3.2.4.2.4. Armed reconnaissance.
- A4.3.2.4.3. ECM training missions against IR and radar emitters with the approval to use jammers, flares, and chaff. Minimum time: .5 hours.
- A4.3.2.4.4. Low-level training for a minimum of 1.5 hours culminating in a tactical event (i.e., live fire, dry fire, or ECM).
- A4.3.2.4.5. Inflight refueling of the AC-130.
- A4.3.2.4.6. Aircraft combat maneuvering against fixed-wing aircraft to simulate air intercept (AI) training. Minimum time: 1 hour.
- A4.3.2.4.7. FAC missions to control strike aircraft (i.e., sparkling with the 40mm or marking the target with the laser designator).
- A4.3.2.4.8. Escort helicopters, boats, and convoys providing coverage and suppression, especially in the terminal ops phase.
- A4.3.2.5. Special Tactics Team (STT) Objectives.
- A4.3.2.5.1. General Special Tactics Team Objectives:
- A4.3.2.5.1.1. Exercise C2 through the COMAFSOCXXX, as the mission dictates.
- A4.3.2.5.1.2. Utilize long range and point-to-point communications procedures (e.g. SATCOM, HF, UHF, etc).
- A4.3.2.5.1.3. Exercise both anti-jam (Have Quick) and comm-out procedures in the objective area.
- A4.3.2.5.1.4. Employment with and placement of enroute, strike and terminal navigational aids.
- A4.3.2.5.1.5. Conduct tactical operations with a minimum of 72 hours' notification.

- A4.3.2.5.2. Specific Special Tactics Team Objectives:
- A4.3.2.5.2.1. Conduct high density simultaneous fixed and rotary wing air traffic control operations in airhead or seized areas for limited duration (less than 24 hours). **NOTE**: This type of mission likely occurs when STT is employed with SOF assets followed by conventional forces.
- A4.3.2.5.2.2. Conduct battlefield (first echelon) medical care when employed by SOF forces, to include survival/evasion assistance and emergency medical treatment.
- A4.3.2.5.2.3. Conduct special operations combat recovery operations for personnel or a perishable target. **NOTE**: The operation of personnel locator systems may be considered a primary exercise objective.
- A4.3.2.5.2.4. Conduct mass casualty triage.
- A4.3.2.5.2.5. Conduct parachute infiltration operations (i.e., static line, HALO, HAHO, etc).
- A4.3.2.5.2.6. Conduct rotary wing infiltration/exfiltration operations (i.e., fast rope, stabo, airland, etc).
- A4.3.2.5.2.7. Conduct troop movement operations utilizing all-terrain vehicles (i.e., motorcycles, quads, trucks, etc).
- A4.3.2.5.2.8. Conduct maritime on-scene or over-the-horizon combat rubber raiding craft (CRRC) or rigging alternate method zodiac (RAMZ) employments. Some employments may require follow-on SCUBA/combat swimmer infiltration/extraction.
- A4.3.2.5.2.9. Establish and control forward area refueling and rearming point (FARRP) operations in support of fixed wing tanker(s) and multiple simultaneous rotary wing receivers.
- A4.3.2.5.2.10. Establish and control transload exfiltration in an austere environment (i.e., objective site to helicopter to fixed wing).
- A4.3.2.5.2.11. Conduct ground support for AC-130 dry/live fire missions for close air support (CAS), LZ security, assault zone preparation, or for escorting the movement of personnel and equipment.
- A4.3.2.5.2.12. Conduct airborne employments from the AC-130 gunship.
- A4.3.2.5.2.13. Conduct, plan and coordinate special operations terminal attack control (TAC) operations, to include: control fighter/attack aircraft, operate laser targeting equipment control naval gunfire, and spot for friendly artillery fire.

- A4.3.2.5.2.14. Due to ST threat specific METL's, these objectives may be modified to support unique theater SOC requirements.
- A4.3.2.6. Foreign Internal Defense (FID) Objectives.
- A4.3.2.6.1. Gain and maintain language and cultural skills appropriate to assigned regional orientation.
- A4.3.2.6.2. Assist U.S. combatant commands, theater special operations commands, and other U.S. military and government agencies in the following:
- A4.3.2.6.2.1. Planning and coordinating aviation foreign internal defense, unconventional warfare (UW), and coalition support activities for combined special operations.
- A4.3.2.6.2.2. Assessing foreign aviation forces. Provide findings and recommendations to appropriate U.S. authorities for developing or improving host-nation aviation capabilities.
- A4.3.2.6.2.3. Evaluating the safety and inter-operability between U.S. and host-nation aviation forces. Report findings and recommendations to appropriate U.S. authorities.
- A4.3.2.6.2.4. Planning and integrating foreign air operations into theater campaign plans, contingency plans, and other combined activities.
- A4.3.2.6.2.5. Facilitating the availability, reliability, safety, and interoperability of host-nation aviation forces supporting joint combined operations.
- A4.3.2.6.2.6. Preparing the combatant commander's area of responsibility through surveys, assessments, and liaison with host-nation forces.
- A4.3.2.6.3. Conduct combat aviation training and advisory activities for foreign internal defense, coalition warfare, and allied operations. Advise and/or train foreign aviation forces to:
- A4.3.2.6.3.1. Develop an air campaign strategy incorporating appropriate uses of air power to effectively and efficiently meet host-nation and/or coalition objectives.
- A4.3.2.6.3.2. Determine airpower needs and priorities based on host-nation national strategic and civilian goals and objectives.
- A4.3.2.6.3.3. Develop and operate C4 systems.
- A4.3.2.6.3.4. Conduct operational-level planning.
- A4.3.2.6.3.5. Develop and implement procedures to accomplish tactical mission planning.

- A4.3.2.6.3.6. Conduct and coordinate mission planning with indigenous, coalition, and allied forces.
- A4.3.2.6.3.7. Integrate forces into joint, coalition, and allied operations.
- A4.3.2.6.3.8. Plan and implement methods and procedures for the security of aviation assets.
- A4.3.2.6.3.9. Develop, employ and analyze risk-management concepts and procedures.
- A4.3.2.6.4. Advise and train foreign aviation forces to conduct air operations in the following areas:
- A4.3.2.6.4.1. Airlift (fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft) supporting military, paramilitary, and civilian programs in:
- A4.3.2.6.4.1.1. Airland and airdrop for logistics delivery and resupply.
- A4.3.2.6.4.1.2. Personnel insertion and extraction.
- A4.3.2.6.4.1.3. Emergency evacuation.
- A4.3.2.6.4.1.4. Rescue and recovery and medical evacuation.
- A4.3.2.6.4.1.5. Rapid mobility of surface forces.
- A4.3.2.6.4.1.6. Aerial reconnaissance.
- A4.3.2.6.4.2. Combat search and rescue.
- A4.3.2.6.4.3. CAS, including air/ground coordination techniques and procedures.
- A4.3.2.6.4.4. Convoy escort.
- A4.3.2.6.4.5. Forward area arming and refueling procedures (FARRP).
- A4.3.2.6.5. Advise and train foreign aviation forces to perform aircraft maintenance and related aviation logistics functions in the following areas:
- A4.3.2.6.5.1. Generate/regenerate aircraft for sustained operations.
- A4.3.2.6.5.2. Develop and implement component inspection and repair procedures to extend the life span of aircraft systems.
- A4.3.2.6.5.3. Develop and implement logistics procedures and infrastrructure to improve support of flying operations.

- A4.3.2.6.5.4. Develop and implement deployment procedures enabling aviaation forces to relocate and operate from bases other than primary home-station sites.
- A4.3.2.6.6. Advise and train aviation forces to:
- A4.3.2.6.6.1. Conduct operations supporting infrastructure development in such areas as public health and services, education, and related informational programs.
- A4.3.2.6.6.2. Perform civil assistance in such areas as maintaining order, providing life-sustaining services, civic and humanitarian actions, reinforcement or restoration of civil administrations.

## **A4.4.** Communications Objectives:

- A4.4.1. General Communications Objectives. Using the general guidelines outlined in Joint Pub 6.05, the JSOTF Notional Annex K published by USSOCOM/SOIO-O, and considering current limitations in the availability of communications systems dedicated to support AFSOC elements, the following objectives have been established for AFSOC SOCCEs. HQ AFSOC, in coordination with USSOCOM and other USAF MAJCOMs (i.e., AMC), will assist the SOCCE in filling any shortfalls in their ability to meet the following objectives.
- A4.4.2. Since communications are primarily a support function, our goals and objectives will be primarily determined by our customers' goals and objectives. Communicators should strive to use exercise scenarios to test new procedures and equipment configurations as well as sharpen skills on already proven systems. Communicators should be brought into the planning functions at the onset of any exercise or mission. Operational planners need to ensure that communications training objectives are considered during the planning stages
- A4.4.3. Specific Communications Objectives.
- A4.4.3.1. Test OPLAN communication annexes for adequacy and currency.
- A4.4.3.2. Train communications personnel in establishing and operating the communications systems necessary to support the AFSOC concept.
- A4.4.3.3. Install, operate, and maintain radio systems at each AFSOF forward operating base for command and control of aircraft and ground teams.
- A4.4.3.4. Insure all AFSOC communicators can perform Over the Air Rekey/Over the Air Transfer Key (OTAR/OTAT) distribution of cryptographic key information. A requirement exists for all AFSOC communications to be encrypted. In the event of compromise or loss of the current cryptographic fill it is necessary that all communicators be capable of performing these tasks. To accomplish this planners should include a minimum of two OTAR/OTAT scenarios per exercise between ground and airborne systems.

- A4.4.3.5. Install, operate, and maintain terminal and switching equipment at the AFSOC for circuits provided between the JSOTF/SOC and the AFSOC. **NOTE**: Terminal equipment and operators for weather and intelligence unique circuits will be provided by wing weather and intelligence offices; the SOCCE will ensure that a transmission media is available for these circuits.
- A4.4.3.6. Install, operate and maintain terminal and switching equipment of AFSOC internal circuits.
- A4.4.3.7. Provide communications links required between the deployed AFSOC and lower echelons to include satellite, HF, and LOS transmission means.
- A4.4.3.8. Install, operate, and maintain an SHF SATCOM terminal, if available, at the AFSOC and AFSOD to provide an alternate DCS entry or point-to-point multichannel connectivity between the AFSOC and AFSOD, as required.
- A4.4.3.9. Insert limiting factors into exercise scenarios. For example, deny access to UHF SATCOM during certain periods of an exercise. Actions of this nature would force communicators to use alternate systems. During past JCS exercises, the tendency has been to lean heavily toward using only UHF SATCOM. This has proven to be an effective means of transferring information with speed and reliability. However, during actual conflict, we may not always be able to reap the benefits of UHF SATCOM. More emphasis must be placed on training communicators in redundant systems such as HF and DCS routing. Planners should be prepared to allow communicators sufficient time to train on these systems.
- A4.4.3.10. Install, operate and maintain terminal and switching equipment for limited DCS services (Defense Switched Network) at the AFSOC where fixed DCS services at the deployed base are unavailable. Due to austere SOCCE manning, deployed administration personnel will be responsible for preparing all message traffic for transmission.
- A4.4.3.11. Provide communications systems management and control to subordinate units.
- A4.4.3.12. Provide management information to the JSOTF as required. The JSOTF will relay required management information to the JCCC.
- A4.4.3.13. Install, operate, and maintain equipment at the AFSOC for communications links required between the AFSOC and lateral headquarters (SFOB, NSWTG, etc).
- A4.4.3.14. Install, operate, and maintain equipment at the AFSOC for single channel radio communications systems required between the AFSOC and higher headquarters or air control centers (AFFOR, JSOTF, AOC, etc).
- A4.4.3.15. Limit commercial power availability. Test emergency power capability.

# **A4.5.** Intelligence Objectives:

- A4.5.1. Identify, utilize, and evaluate the capability of AFSOF to connect to and be supported by theater intelligence organizations.
- A4.5.2. Establish contact with and maintain liaison/rapport with allied nation intelligence organizations and personnel.
- A4.5.3. Confirm unit capability to deploy Special Operations Planning and Rehearsal Systems (SOPARS), Analytical Photogrammetric Positioning System (APPS), and Map Stocks.
- A4.5.4. Exercise in-theater and CONUS augmentation of SOF intelligence.
- A4.5.5. Demonstrate the wartime mission planning system in a realistic and fluid electronic order of battle (EOB) environment.
- A4.5.6. Utilize a scenario that places heavy emphasis on low-level penetration of simulated hostile territory in an ECM environment.
- A4.5.7. Exercise tactical warning coordination procedures between the ACC fusion cell (AOC) and AFSOC intelligence personnel.
- A4.5.8. Exercise in-flight threat warning procedures to aircrews resulting in diverts to alternate DZ/LZ/RZs.
- A4.5.9. Provide timely tactical ELINT information during mission planning and employment phases.
- A4.5.10. Exercise the collection management systems to support AFSOF requirements for timely support, i.e., within 25 to 36 hours.
- A4.5.11. Exercise the capability to provide real-world intelligence support to deployment airlift/SOF operations and ensure real-world intelligence is presented during premission briefings at CONUS-based participating units.
- A4.5.12. Establish the capability to provide ground tactical intelligence to support AFSOC ground employable assets (i.e., pararescue or combat control).

### **A4.6.** Logistics Objectives:

- A4.6.1. Utilize theater chain of command for logistics support.
- A4.6.2. Plan to minimize airlift requirements.
- A4.6.3. Validate UTCs for each weapon system.

- A4.6.4. Practice deployment/re-deployment procedures.
- A4.6.5. Become familiar with theater areas of operations. Identify logistics constraints and develop procedures to minimize impact.

## **A4.7.** Medical Service Objectives:

- A4.7.1. Test OPLAN medical services annexes for adequacy and currency.
- A4.7.2. Develop and refine AFSOC medical forces interface with host theater medical system.
- A4.7.3. Validate medical unit type codes for mission support.
- A4.7.4. Validate AFSOC medical tables of allowance for mission support
- A4.7.5. Practice medical mobilization, medical operations planning and re-deployment procedures.
- A4.7.6. Refine field medical operation modalities and skills.
- A4.7.7. Develop familiarization with theaters of operation.
- A4.7.8. Exercise the AFSOC special operations casualty evacuation, advanced trauma life support, patient stabilization, and aeromedical evacuation staging capabilities.
- A4.7.9. Establish a joint casualty collection point at the SOF forward operating/staging base.
- A4.7.10. Exercise the full range of AFSOC medical capabilities and the interface between medical and special tactics activities.
- A4.7.11. Refine JCS and AFSOC medical reporting requirements.
- A4.7.12. Provide medical operations planning and health services support to the deployed AFSOC, JSOTF, or theater SOC commander.

#### **A4.8.** Environmental Services Objectives:

- A4.8.1. Test OPLAN annexes for adequacy and currency.
- A4.8.2. Establish communications link between forward deployed CWT and the JSOTF/SMO.
- A4.8.3. Exercise direct communication between forward deployed CWT and SOFWOC.
- A4.8.4. Provide planning weather information for all operations.

- A4.8.5. Provide mission weather information for all operations.
- A4.8.6. Develop and manage a forward deployed limited data weather observation network.
- A4.8.7. Validate proper communications and TACMET equipment are deployed to meet deployment requirements.
- A4.8.8. Conduct parachute infiltration operations [i.e. static line, high altitude low opening (HALO), high altitude high opening (HAHO), etc.].
- A4.8.9. Conduct rotary wing infil/exfil operations (i.e. fast rope, stabo, air land, etc.).
- A4.8.10. Conduct overland troop movement operations.

## A4.9. Security Force Objectives:

- A4.9.1. Secure personnel and operational resources to the standards indicated in AFI 31-101 and AFI 31-210 regardless of exercise or real-world situation.
- A4.9.2. Ensure FPRO are included in all exercise planning phases.
- A4.9.3. Ensure a site/vulnerability survey is conducted for all missions (exercises or real world) IAW AFSOC Handbook 31-301.
- A4.9.4. Ensure an AT/FP Level II trained FPRO is sourced and deployed on all pre-exercise site/vulnerability survey teams.
- A4.9.5. Ensure countermeasures are developed at the deployed location to mitigate identified vulnerabilities.
- A4.9.6. Ensure all force protection training requirements are accomplished prior to mission execution.

# CHEMICAL WARFARE (CW) AND NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, AND CHEMICAL (NBC) DEFENSE OPERATIONS

#### A5.1. Situation:

- A5.1.1. Enemy. See Basic Plan.
- A5.1.2. Friendly. See Basic Plan.
- A5.1.2.1. Unit type codes (UTC) 4F9E5, 4F9E6, 4F9E7, 4F9E8, and military hosts and reception cadres at deployed locations will provide support for AFSOC forces deployed in conjunction with this plan.

# **A5.2. Assumptions:**

- A5.2.1. Personnel and equipment deployed in support of this plan may be subject to attacks involving use of simulated chemical agents and subsequent operation in toxic environments.
- A5.2.2. Simulated chemical munitions may be used solely or in conjunction with exercise conventional munitions to gain exercise objectives by destroying or temporarily incapacitating forces and equipment involved in the execution of this plan. Because of the probability, all attacks must be considered chemical in nature until proven otherwise.
- A5.2.3. Collective protection facilities/shelters may not be available for all forces deployed in support of this plan. Therefore, optimum rotation of personnel will be required to take full advantage of available shelters.
- A5.2.4. Wearing training chemical warfare defense equipment (CWDE), and implementation of contamination avoidance and decontamination procedures will constrain operations.
- A5.2.5. Aircraft commanders will be advised of the presence/suspected presence of simulated toxic chemical agents at their destinations in sufficient time to comply with AFSOC procedures for entering contaminated areas.
- A5.2.6. All personnel deploying into the exercise chemical threat areas (CTAs) will handcarry one complete CWD training ensemble onboard the aircraft.

#### A5.3. Execution:

- A5.3.1. Concept of Operations.
- A5.3.1.1. Ground Operations.

- A5.3.1.1.1. Personnel Actions.
- A5.3.1.1.1.1. When operating at locations that are exercising a CW threat area, all personnel will have training CWD protective clothing/equipment in their possession or in close proximity IAW exercise guidance.
- A5.3.1.1.1.2. Upon notification that an attack is imminent (ALARM RED), all personnel will immediately assume MOPP Level 4 and take cover.
- A5.3.1.1.1.3. After an attack, personnel will use their chemical detection paper (M8/M9) (if training stocks are available) to confirm/deny the presence of a liquid chemical agent in their work area. Assigned CE Readiness personnel will establish reporting criteria and be responsible for consolidation of inputs. (If there are no CE Readiness personnel assigned, unit should appoint unit personnel to consolidate inputs.)
- A5.3.1.1.4. CE Readiness personnel will ensure initiation of appropriate notification procedures to report suspected violation of Law of Armed Conflict if chemical agents are confirmed.
- A5.3.1.1.1.5. Personnel entering contamination control areas will remove protective clothing IAW established doffing and decontamination procedures.
- A5.3.1.1.1.6. Aircrew members will don training disposable cape and boot covers prior to deplaning. In a simulated toxic environment, each aircrew member will carry an extra cape and pair of boot covers to wear when returning to the aircraft.
- A5.3.1.1.2. On/Offload Operations.
- A5.3.1.1.2.1. Perform necessary crew preparations, such as preflight briefings, in a collective protection facility when available. Perform aircraft preparation and preflight by selected preflight crews. The aircraft should be ready for launch immediately after the aircrew arrives.
- A5.3.1.1.2.2. To minimize ground time at contaminated airfields, consider use of engine running on/offload procedures.
- A5.3.1.1.2.3. Plan aircraft onload and offload operations to maximize contamination avoidance and minimize contamination of the aircraft interior.
- A5.3.1.1.2.4. Passengers being onloaded will wear protective foot covers/boots from transport to aircraft to decrease possible cross-contamination of aircraft interior.
- A5.3.1.1.2.5. Aeromedical evacuation casualties will wear patient wraps to decrease possible cross-contamination of aircraft interiors.
- A5.3.1.1.2.6. Cover cargo stored outside and cargo being transported to aircraft with plastic covers. Remove the covers just prior to placing cargo in aircraft.

- A5.3.1.1.3. The user is responsible for decontamination equipment under his/her charge.
- A5.3.1.1.3.1. Do not accomplish large-scale decontamination of nonmission-essential equipment and facilities during intensive operations.
- A5.3.1.1.3.2. Conduct only spot decontamination of essential equipment during wartime operations.
- A5.3.1.1.3.3. Initially restrict decontamination of aircraft during a wartime situation to the most expedient method.
- A5.3.1.2. Air Operations.
- A5.3.1.2.1. Divert AFSOC aircraft to alternate "clean" locations rather than allow them to proceed to a simulated contaminated location, unless operational necessity dictates otherwise.
- A5.3.1.2.2. If simulated contamination is suspected aboard an aircraft, aircrews will advise the recovery base command post of their suspected CW contamination while enroute.
- A5.3.1.2.3. When entering an area with contamination/suspected contamination, aircrews will implement procedures outlined in the appropriate AFSOC 10- and 11-series publications, to protect themselves and their passengers from the effects of the simulated toxic chemical agents.
- A5.3.1.2.4. Aircrews flying from a clean environment to a chemical threat area (CTA) need not don their CWD ensembles until just prior to descent.
- A5.3.1.2.5. Exercise care to minimize/prevent possible liquid chemical contamination of aircraft interiors during ground operations. Plan aircraft on load and offload operations in a contaminated environment to minimize contamination of the interior of aircraft.
- A5.3.1.2.6. Limit aircraft maintenance in a contaminated environment to essential operations and safety of flight items.
- A5.3.1.2.7. Aircrew will:
- A5.3.1.2.7.1. Participate as required by appropriate AFSOC 11- and 55-series publications, exercise ground rules, and associated frag orders.
- A5.3.1.2.7.2. Once airborne and at altitude, utilize smoke and fume elimination procedures to minimize vapor contamination inside the aircraft. Once complete, removal of CWD ensemble components from the shoulders down is allowed to reduce thermal burden on extended flights.
- A5.3.1.3. Commanders will continue their assigned mission as long as their unit is capable.

- A5.3.1.3.1. Give consideration to the physiological effects that continuous wear of protective clothing will have on personnel.
- A5.3.1.3.2. Use the basic criteria of environmental conditions, difficulty of the task being performed, and physical condition of the individual when establishing work shifts and crew rotation.
- A5.3.2. Weapon Allocations. Not applicable.
- A5.3.3. Tasks.
- A5.3.3.1. Deployed CE Readiness personnel (in the absence of US Army DECON personnel) will:
- A5.3.3.1.1. Be responsible for establishing a radiological and chemical warfare agent detection, survey, and marking capability.
- A5.3.3.1.2. Establish an NBC plotting, prediction, and reporting capability.
- A5.3.3.1.3. Monitor and advise contamination control and shelter management teams during wartime operations.
- A5.3.3.1.4. Perform duties identified in USAF WMP-1, Annex S, and ensure maintenance and serviceability of disaster preparedness equipment.
- A5.3.3.2. Life support section will issue individually sized aircrew chemical defense training ensembles to aircrews deploying to CTAs in support of this plan. Ensure one complete ensemble is individually packaged to hand carry onboard aircraft.
- A5.3.3.3. Wing/group mobility officers will include procedures for issue of training CWDE and training CW agent antidotes/prophylaxis (if available) to personnel deploying to CTAs in support of this plan.
- A5.3.3.4. Unit mobility officer will ensure scheduling of all primary personnel and designated alternates deploying to CTAs in support of this plan for CWD training IAW AFI 32-4001, *Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations*.
- A5.3.4. Coordinating Instructions. Coordinate specific requirements regarding prepositioning of equipment, availability of collective protection facilities, local warnings/alarm signals with reception cadre and/or host base support personnel.

## **A5.4.** Administration and Logistics:

A5.4.1. General. Each base level CE Readiness office for AFSOC will be responsible for complying with administrative requirements of this Attachment.

- A5.4.2. Supply. Procure CE Readiness equipment and supplies identified in 4F9 series UTCs IAW supply procedures. Maintain and issue training CWDE for each individual deploying in support of this plan.
- A5.4.3. Storage and Transport. Store and transport equipment and supplies in support of this Attachment IAW exercise criteria.
- A5.4.4. Reports. Complete NBC reports IAW exercise guidance and theater requirements.

# **A5.5.** Command and Control:

- A5.5.1. Release Procedures. Not Applicable.
- A5.5.2. Command and Control. See Chapter 5, Command Relationship, of this instruction.

#### ASSAULT ZONE PROCEDURES

#### A6.1. General:

- A6.1.1. Purpose. This Attachment delineates assault zone (landing zone, drop zone, helicopter landing zone, forward area rearm and refueling point, and recovery zone) procedures, markings, control, and survey responsibilities to be used during exercises.
- A6.1.2. Deviations. Deviations to these procedures must be coordinated with and approved by the deployed COMAFSOCXXX or his designated representative.

## **A6.2.** Assault Zone Operations:

- A6.2.1. Landing Zone (LZ) Operations.
- A6.2.1.1. Marking and NAVAID Placement. All LZs will be marked IAW the airfield marking plan (AMP) procedures in AFI 13-217, *Assault Zone Procedures*. Nonstandard airfield markings must be precoordinated and approved by the deployed COMAFSOCXXX. The following types of LZ markings will be used:
- A6.2.1.1.1. Non-SOF (conventional) AMP 1. Markings consist of overt marking for approach and departure end of runway, touchdown area, and left and right sides of runways.
- A6.2.1.1.2. Reception Committee Leader (RCL) AMP 2. Markings are normally overt, identify the approach end, departure end, and left side of the runway.
- A6.2.1.1.3. Box + 1 (Pathfinder Aircraft) AMP 3. Markings may be established using overt or covert methods, identify the touchdown area, and the end of the usable runway.
- A6.2.1.1.4. Blacked Out AMP 4. No visual markings. Beacon may be used if requested.
- A6.2.1.2. Communications Requirements. Abbreviated (Execution Checklist) and no-communications (no-comm) procedures will be developed and used to the maximum extent possible; however, the ability to transmit on unsecure UHF and/or VHF frequencies is required to identify/manage emergency situations that may affect the safe flow of air traffic. All ATC voice transmissions will be conducted in the clear (unsecure). During no-comm operations, wind, altimeter (if available), and runway condition will be transmitted in the blind prior to scheduled landings for safety purposes.
- A6.2.1.3. Support Responsibilities. All simultaneous multi-ship landing zones and tactical LZ operations using covert markings require STT support. Support of tactical single-ship overt LZ's on established or pre-surveyed LZ's is normally the responsibility of the supported US Special Operations Force (Special Tactics, Special Forces, SEAL's). During single-ship operations on

- uncontrolled LZ's the decision to land and responsibility for landings lies with the aircraft commander.
- A6.2.1.4. Crash-Fire-Rescue (CFR). The supported forces are responsible for providing CFR for LZs. The LZO is responsible for positioning and establishing communications with the CFR prior to conducting LZ operations. Waivers to CFR requirements will be submitted to HQ AFSOC/DO.
- A6.2.1.5. Control Zone Establishment. Where possible, air traffic control zones should be established for intermediate and long-duration (multiple sorties) LZs (e.g., forward support bases). Resupply LZs in support of deployed/employed SOF personnel requiring one takeoff/landing sortie per day do not necessarily require establishment of a control zone. Coordinating the establishment of the control zone or requesting restricting NOTAMS for areas where landings are scheduled is the responsibility of the designated deployed COMAFSOCXXX exercise airspace manager.
- A6.2.1.6. Emergency Signals. A go-around is denoted by either red flares, a red light beam from an air traffic light gun aimed directly at the pilot, or a radio call to the pilot.
- A6.2.1.7. Authentication. Authentication is accomplished through use of the appropriate COMSEC authentication table, proper placement and/or time of activation of prebriefed airfield markings, or the use of prebriefed LZ beacon codes.
- A6.2.2. Drop Zone (DZ) Operations.
- A6.2.2.1. Marking and NAVAID Placement. Nonstandard markings and NAVAID placement may be developed by the supported unit provided these are pre-briefed and agreed to by the deployed COMAFSOCXXX. Standard DZ markings contained in AFI 13-217 consist of the following:
- A6.2.2.1.1. Raised Angle Marker System (RAMS) (Non-SOF)
- A6.2.2.1.2. Block Letter (Non-SOF) (Day or Night)
- A6.2.2.1.3. Ground Marked Release System (GMRS)
- A6.2.2.1.4. Electronically Marked (Beacon)
- A6.2.2.1.5. Blind/Unmarked.
- A6.2.2.2. Communications Requirements: Abbreviated (Execution Checklists) and no-comm procedures will be developed and used to the maximum extent possible, Primary UHF and alternate frequency radio communications are required for blind/unmarked DZ operations.

- A6.2.2.3. Control/Support Responsibilities. Organizations identified in AFI 13-217 are authorized to control/support DZs under the conditions listed.
- A6.2.2.4. Medical Coverage. Medical coverage is the responsibility of the supported force. The DZ controller is responsible for positioning and establishing communications with the medical/evacuation personnel.
- A6.2.3. Helicopter Landing Zone (HLZ) Operations.
- A6.2.3.1. Markings are not normally required for operations conducted into aircrew presurveyed HLZs. During complex helicopter operations and when specifically requested, HLZ markings will be IAW AFSOCI 11-208.
- A6.2.3.2. Communications Requirements. Comm-out procedures will be used to the maximum extent possible. Positive aircraft control in and around an assault zone during complex helicopter operations may be accomplished using aircraft marshallers, in the absence of communications.
- A6.2.4. Forward Area Rearm and Refueling Point (FARRP) Operations (As outlined in AFI 11-235).
- A6.2.4.1. Marking and NAVAID Placement. Markings will be IAW paragraph A6.2.1.1. or A6.2.3.1. above, as applicable.
- A6.2.4.2. Communications Requirements. Communications requirements during fixed and rotary wing assault zone operations will be IAW paragraph A6.2.1.2. or A6.2.3.2. as applicable.
- A6.2.4.3. Crash-Fire-Rescue (CFR). CFR requirements are delineated in T.O. 00-25-172.
- A6.2.5. Recovery Zone (RZ) Operations.
- A6.2.5.1. Marking and NAVAID Placement. An SST-124 or PPN-19 transponder aligned into the direction of the aircraft's flight is desirable to assist in locating the assault zone when no prominent radar targets are available.
- A6.2.5.2. Communications Requirements. Comm-out procedures will be pursued to the maximum extent possible.
- A6.2.5.3. Authentication. Authentication is accomplished through use of the appropriate COMSEC authentication table during operations requiring voice transmissions. An appropriately encoded transponder (if required) and launching the balloon or lighting the lift line at a predetermined time (normally two minutes prior to TOT) is considered appropriate authentication during no-comm operations.
- **A6.3. Requests for Assault Zone Surveys.** Agencies requiring an assault zone survey should submit a request to the 720 STG/DO, Hurlburt Fld, FL 32544-5273, 90 days prior to the exercise

- start date. The 720 STG will review the request and, if appropriate, task an STT to perform the survey.
- A6.3.1. Survey request must include the following:
- A6.3.1.1. Type of assault zone survey required, with proposed name.
- A6.3.1.2. Geographical location of the assault zone center (six-digit UTM coordinates).
- A6.3.1.3. Intended use, dates of operation, and user availability for survey.
- A6.3.1.4. Identification and availability of maps.
- A6.3.1.5. Unit's capability to provide surface/helicopter support for the survey.
- A6.3.1.6. Points of contact and DSN numbers.
- **A6.4.** Tactical (ON-CALL) **Drop Zone Surveys.** DZ surveys may be conducted in the field by tactically employed special operations forces. These DZs are required for emergency or on-call resupply when preplanned locations are not available or cannot be used. The user must be aware that the lead time for DZ approval and planning is normally 72 hours prior to execution. The following format contains the minimum information to be included on the AFSOC Form 89, **Drop Zone Survey**, to obtain the COMAFSOF and the supported force commander approval:
- A6.4.1. Use "ALPHA FORMAT."
- A6.4.1.1. Item 1: DZ name.
- A6.4.1.2. Item 3: Map series and sheet numbers (If known).
- A6.4.1.3. Item 4: Date surveyed, surveyor's name, service and unit.
- A6.4.1.4. Item 4b: DZ approval/disapproval data i.e., night personnel, day CDS, etc.
- A6.4.1.5. Items 6a, 6b, and 6c: Length, Width, or radius of DZ.
- A6.4.1.6. Item 7a: Magnetic axis of DZ run-in.
- A6.4.1.7. Item 9a through 9f: Spheroid, Datum, Grid Zone, Easting/Northing, and whether GPS was used in coordinate computations.
- A6.4.1.8. Recommendation for: "A" for Computed Air Release Point (CARP), "B" Ground Marked Release System (GMRS), or "C" verbally initiated Release System (VIRS) (only for STT, CCT or TALO controlled drops).

# A6.4.1.9. Remarks:

A6.4.1.9.1. After this information is received by the JSOTF, Items 4c and 4d of AFSOC Form 89 must be completed for DZ approval.

## PETROLEUM, OILS, AND LUBRICANTS SUPPLY

#### A7.1. General:

- A7.1.1. Purpose. This attachment identifies fuel requirements for AFSOC aircraft.
- A7.1.2. Users. AFSOC AC-130, MC-130, HC-130, MH-53J, MH-60G, EC-130 aircraft.

## **A7.2.** Concept of Operations:

- A7.2.1. JP-8 desired. JP-4, JP-5, Jet A, Jet A-1, Jet B with or without fuel systems icing inhibitor, corrosion inhibitor, and anti-static additive are acceptable.
- A7.2.2. Use the identiplate when purchasing AVFuel from AF and DOD locations. Use of the AIR Card is preferred for Into-Plane contractors. Use the identiplate if the Into-Plane contractor will not accept the AIR Card. For commercial vendors use the AIR Card. If the commercial vendor will not accept the AIR Card then use the AF Form 315, **United States Air Force AVFuels Invoice (NOT LRA)** for AVFUEL or AF Form 15, **United States Air Force Invoice (NOT LRA)** for ground services.
- A7.2.3. For monetary reasons, AF and DOD locations are preferred sources for fuel requirements. If an AF/DOD location is not available, Into-Plane contractors provide a low cost alternative. The following web site displays all locations that accept the AIR Card and all that have Into-Plane contracts: www.kelly.af.mil/sfweb/aircard.htm

## A7.3. Responsibilities:

- A7.3.1. Deploying units will coordinate with the host base to provide all equipment and personnel necessary to refuel aircraft within the time frames set forth in this instruction.
- A7.3.2. Deploying units will identify fuel requirements and any special needs or changes with the host base fuels management officer.
- A7.3.3. HQ AFSOC/LGS will source all requests for fuels personnel and equipment, with the coordination of HQ AFSOC/DPXX/LGX.

## MANPOWER/MATERIAL MESSAGE FORMAT

FROM 16 SOW//DOX//

TO HQ AFSOC HURLBURT FLD FL//DOXE/DPXX/LGRX/XPMX/DOS

**CLASSIFICATION** 

EXER/EXERCISE NAME/ABBREVIATED EXERCISE NAME//

MSGID/SYS .RRM/ORIGINATOR//

REF/A/MSG TITLE/ORIGINATOR/DTG//IF APPLICABLE

RMKS/SUBJ: INITIAL MANPOWER REQUEST (NUMBER SUBSEQUENT REQUESTS CONSECUTIVELY STARTING WITH NUMBER 2)

PART ONE: MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS:

- 1. LOCATION, IN-PLACE AND RELEASE DATES.
- A. UTC AND DATE OF MANFOR USED (1)
- B. REMARKS: (2).
- C. UTC TAILORING DETAIL: (3).

UTC LNR(4) /FAC(5)/AFSC/GR(6) /DELETE(7) /ADD(8) /TOTAL(9) /RMK(10) /SOURCE (11).

2. FUNCTIONAL MANAGERS (12)/OFFICE PHONE

PART TWO: MATERIEL.

1. (DEPLOYMENT LOCATION), (DATE REQUIRED IN-PLACE AND DURATION).

A. TYPE ITEM (13)/	QTY	SOURCE (11)/	SHORTFALL (14)/
C-130H ESK WRSK	1	XXSOW	0
MD-S	1	XXSOW	0
29-PAX BUS	1	XXSOW	0

FLARES, BOX, RED	1	XXSOW	0
RAMP SUPPORT	2	XXSOW	0
		HOST	

B. FUNCTIONAL MANAGER	OFFICE	PHONE
CAPT BROWN	LGX	579-XXXX
CAPT WHITE	DOX	579-XXXX

#### NOTES:

- 1. LIST THE 6-DIGIT IDENTIFICATION CODE FOR THE UTC AS SHOWN ON THECURRENT MANFOR BEING USED. IF A NONSTANDARD UTC IS USED, THE UTC TITLE MAY BE LOCALLY CREATED.
- 2 LIST REMARKS THAT APPLY TO EVERYONE IN UTC (I.E., SPECIAL CLOTHING/EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS, BILLETING, AND MESSING INSTRUCTIONS, ETC).
- 3. UTC DETAIL. ONLY REQUIRED IF REQUIREMENTS ARE ADDED TO OR DELETED FROM A STANDARD UTC QR IF A NONSTANDARD UTC IS USED. (USE UTC XFFAAO, XFFAHO, OR XFFAJO).
- 4. LIST LINE NUMBER IN FAR RIGHT-HAND COLUMN OF UTC IN MANFOR. LEAVE BLANK OR ENTER "ADDED" FOR REQUIREMENTS WITH NO UTC LINE NUMBER. IF STANDARD UTC IS CHANGED, FILL IN THE LINE NUMBER FOLLOWED BY "CHG".
- 5. FOUR DIGIT FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNT CODE OF THE EMPLOYED WORK CENTER ONLY REQUIRED FOR ADDED REQUIREMENTS WITHOUT STANDARD UTC LINE NUMBER.
- 6. LIST GRADE REQUIRED FOR ALL OFFICER AFSCS. ONLY APPLIES TO ADDED REQUIREMENTS WITHOUT STANDARD UTC LINE NUMBER OR TO NONSTANDARD UTC.
- 7. LIST NUMBER DELETED PER UTC LINE NUMBER. USE ONLY WHEN DELETING REQUIREMENTS FROM A STANDARD UTC.
- 8. LIST NUMBER BEING ADDED PER STANDARD UTC LINE NUMBER.
- 9. TOTAL PER LINE. APPLIES TO STANDARD UTC LINE NUMBERS THAT ARE

BEING ADDED OR DELETED FROM. THE TOTAL IN THIS COLUMN SHOULD REPRESENT THE TOTAL REQUIRED OF THE LISTED AFSC AFTER ADDITIONS AND/OR DELETIONS ARE CONSIDERED FOR A STANDARD UTC ALSO, THIS COLUMN IS USED FOR THE TOTAL REQUIREMENTS OF A NONSTANDARD UTC.

- 10. LIST REMARKS THAT APPLY TO ENTIRE UTC LINE NUMBER (I.E., 44 PAN, WRSK QUAL, ETC). IF REMARKS APPLY TO SOME BUT NOT TO ALL REQUIREMENTS CONTAINED IN THE UTC LINE NUMBER, THEN SPECIFY IN A NOTE (I.E., UTC IN LN 1 CONTAINS SIX 2T2 51S BUT ONLY THREE OF THEM NEED TO BE 10K QUALIFIED). INDICATE UNDER RMK, 10K QUALIFIED; THEN INDICATE FIRST THREE.
- 11. IF SOURCING FOR A UTC LINE NUMBER INVOLVES MORE THAN ONE UNIT USE THIS COLUMN.
- 12. PROVIDE THE GRADE, NAME, OFFICE SYMBOL, AND AUTOVON PHONE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONAL MANAGER(S) WHO PREPARED INPUT FOR MESSAGE ADDRESSEES.
- 13. PLACE READINESS SPARES PACKAGE (RSP) FIRST ON LIST IF APPROPRIATE, AND INDICATE THE SUPPORTED WEAPON SYSTEM AND SEGMENT. ALL MATERIAL ASSETS THAT WILL BE USED AT THE OPERATING LOCATIONS SHOULD BE LISTED.
- 14. INDICATE NUMBER OF REQUIREMENTS THE UNITS ARE UNABLE TO FILL.

#### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND COMPTROLLER

- **A9.1. General.** This attachment provides budget guidance and policy for all AFSOC units participating in JCS exercises, planning conferences for JCS exercises, and performing site surveys to support JCS exercises. It provides guidance for funds expended in both the operations and maintenance (O&M) account and programmed exercise airlift.
- A9.1.1. JCS programmed exercise airlift to an exercise is funded directly by the JCS (through the supporting theater, i.e., PACOM/EUCOM/CENTCOM), and not by using units.
- A9.1.1.1. Units will utilize exercise airlift to the maximum extent possible to minimize AFSOC travel costs.
- A9.1.1.2. Units will make every attempt to minimize per diem costs.
- A9.1.1.3. Personnel are not expected to rotate out during an exercise unless the exercise is of an unusually long duration.
- A9.1.2. Commercial Ticket Program (CTP). In cases where mil air is not available or cost effective for a JCS exercise, USTRANSCOM may authorize the use of CTP funds (FC Z4) to purchase airline tickets. Based on cost estimates provided to HQ AFSOC/DOXE NLT 35 days before the exercise, units will be funded up-front for these purchases. These funds may not be used for any other purpose. When CTP funds are used, it is crucial that travel orders have two fund cites, one for purchasing the airline tickets (FC Z4) and one for per diem and lodging (FC X4 or 30). The orders should clearly state the purpose of each fund cite.
- A9.1.3. Port Handling/Inland Transportation (PHIT). HQ USAF has funding designated for cost associated with PHIT. Port handling refers to costs related to the receipt or dispatch, documentation, terminal handling and loading/unloading of cargo at either POE or POD. Inland transportation refers to costs associated with movement of exercise participants and cargo to and from a POE/POD or APOE/APOD or to and from the exercise area by commercial surface transportation when organic transportation is not available or cost effective. Transportation costs associated with TDY, exercise conferences, and air travel are specifically excluded from this type of funding. Based on cost estimates provided to HQ AFSOC/DOXE NLT 35 days before the exercise, funding will be provided to the unit via a reimbursable MIPR from HQ USAF.
- A9.1.4. Developing Countries Combined Exercise Program (DCCEP). This program was established under the US Code, Title 10, Section 2011, to allow the commanders of USSOCOM and other unified and specified combatant commands to fund combined exercises with US forces and the forces of friendly foreign countries. The use of these funds is restricted by law. Refer to the US Code for specific limitations.

## **A9.2.** Specific Guidance:

- A9.2.1. Budget.
- A9.2.1.1. During FY99 and out, command JCS exercises will be financed by both Defense Agency (MFP–11) and Air Force Budget Activity Code (BAC) 01 (previously known as MFP-02).
- A9.2.1.1.1. Units will use Defense Agency (MFP 11), FC X4, to finance direct exercise costs.
- A9.2.1.1.2. Air Force BAC 01, FC 30, will be used to finance exercise operating support (EOS) costs. These funds are centrally managed at HQ AFSOC/DOXE.
- A9.2.1.1.3. Defense Agency PECs are 012511 for active units, 012711 for Reserves and, 012611 for Guard units.

# **A9.3.** Conventional Force Funding:

- A9.3.1. Defense Agency MFP 11 funds will be used to cover mission travel and per diem, contract quarters, mission supplies, miscellaneous contracts, etc, of unit assigned personnel and functions within the AFSOF operating arena.
- A9.3.1.1. Units will not charge costs related to aircraft flying hour supplies to JCS exercise support.
- A9.3.1.2. MFP 11 direct JCS exercise costs is an after-the-fact funded program. Units will fund requirements out of current funding and be reimbursed at the end of each quarter, with the exception of the fourth quarter. HQ AFSOC/FMPP will provide an emergency and special program (ESP) code for each JCS exercise identified by DOXE, to capture all costs related to such exercises. AFSOC units participating in JCS exercises will use assigned ESP codes on all commitment, obligation, and expense documents. Funds will be reimbursed as identified by the ESP coded obligations in the accounting system. After-the-fact funded programs are not guaranteed a 100% payback, ie. When actual costs exceed approved budgeted funds. Exercise costs must also be documented in the After Action Report IAW paragraph 10 and attachment 19 of this instruction.
- A9.3.1.3. Each AFSOC unit will fund (MFP 11) participation of personnel attending planning conferences. HQ AFSOC/DOXE will approve all AFSOC representation at each conference. Personnel attending the conferences will not require DMD line numbers.
- A9.3.1.4. All AFSOC participating organizations will provide funding estimates for JCS exercise requirements to HQ AFSOC/DOXE/FMAO for known and approved exercise schedules. Units will report estimated costs per exercise in the following format:
- A9.3.1.4.1. Exercise name.

- A9.3.1.4.2. Unit reporting.
- A9.3.1.4.3. Number of travelers.
- A9.3.1.4.4. Total per diem cost.
- A9.3.1.4.5. Cost to travel (This is for commercial airline tickets or AMC channel flights, not exercise airlift costs, which are paid by the supported theater).
- A9.3.1.4.6. Contractual services.
- A9.3.1.4.7. Supply costs.
- A9.3.1.4.8. Miscellaneous costs (with explanation).
- A9.3.1.4.9. Total cost of exercise.
- A9.3.1.5. Provide the above information to HQ AFSOC/DOXE/FMAO as soon as requirements are known, but NLT 60 days prior to the exercise start date. After exercise participation is approved, wing/unit DOX and LGPX functions will coordinate with their FMB to ensure that quarterly budget authority is sufficient to cover travel and per diem requirements for all participants and aircraft.
- A9.3.1.6. HQAFSOC/DOXE approved JCS exercise site survey costs can be charged to MFP 11 or BAC 01, subject to conditions listed in paragraph A9.4.1. with approval of HQ AFSOC/DOXE. Ensure these costs are properly ESP coded and are included in the total costs of the exercise reported through the Air Force Accounting System.
- A9.3.1.7. For USSOCOM/AFSOC sponsored JCS CONUS exercises, HQ ACC is responsible for programming and budgeting for site support costs. Tasked units must identify all support requirements to HQ AFSOC/DOXE/FMAO/LGX, HQ ACC/DOXE/LGX, and host base as soon as possible, but NLT 60 days prior to the exercise start date. HQ AFSOC/LGX will coordinate with HQ ACC and host base LGPX functions for all logistical support.
- A9.3.1.8. For conventional theater sponsored JCS exercises, the theater air component is responsible for programming and budgeting for site support costs. All support requirements must be identified to HQ AFSOC/DOXE/FMAO/LGX and theater DOX and LGX functions as soon as possible, but NLT 60 days prior to an exercise start date. HQ AFSOC/LGX will coordinate with the theater and host base for logistical support. Prior to the planning conference, funding for rental vehicles and non-availability of quarters must be coordinated through HQ AFSOC/DOXE/FMAO/LGX.

## **A9.4. SOF Only JCS Exercises:**

- A9.4.1. Air Force BAC 01, PEC: 28011F with applicable RC/CC and ESP code will be used to finance all JCS EOS costs for CINC-sponsored, SOF-only exercises, or cases where SOF forces are, by SOF choice, not collocated with other theater CINC air components (AF/SOCOM MOU). Funding also provides for participation of combat controllers supporting Air Force conventional requirements. The Air Force will pay costs only when the noncollocation is critical to SOF meeting exercise objectives.
- A9.4.2. EOS costs are defined as costs covering Air Force support functions (e.g., tent city, WRM, mess kitchen, security, travel of support personnel to planning conferences/site surveys/actual exercises, etc) required to support deployed forces.
- A9.4.3. EOS BAC 01 funds will be centrally managed by HQ AFSOC/DOXE/FMAS. Units will be funded up-front to finance the theater air component or non-AF MAJCOM for theater EOS costs.
- A9.4.4. The theater air component will source AFSOF EOS requirements.
- A9.4.5. All AFSOC participating organizations will provide funding estimates for JCS EOS requirements to HQ AFSOC/DOXE/FMAS for known and approved exercise schedules. **NOTE:** Unit of assignment will fund AFSOF staff augmentation for direct mission support provided through Air Force PALACE EXERCISE, using MFP 11 funds. HQ AFSOC/DPX will source AFSOF staff augmentation shortfalls through Air Force PALACE EXERCISE. Units will report estimated costs per exercise in the following format:
- A9.4.5.1. Exercise name.
- A9.4.5.2. Unit reporting.
- A9.4.5.3. Number of travelers (support personnel and unit of assignment).
- A9.4.5.4. Field kitchen/messing.
- A9.4.5.5. Tent city.
- A9.4.5.6. Civil engineering services.
- A9.4.5.7. Security.
- A9.4.5.8. Contractual services.
- A9.4.5.9. Miscellaneous costs (with explanation).
- A9.4.5.10. Total cost of exercise.

## **A9.5.** Accounting and Finance:

- A9.5.1. Military Pay Support. The permanent duty station accounting and finance office (AFO) will continue to maintain deployed members' pay accounts until directed by higher headquarters to transfer them. The servicing AFO must brief all members alerted for deployment (ref DFAS DEM 177-373).
- A9.5.2. Per Diem. The AFO will base payment of per diem on exercise conditions and requirements of Joint Federal Travel Regulations and DFAS-DEM 7010-3. The AFO will adjust full per diem when government quarters and/or mess are available.
- A9.5.3. Supporting Documents. The senior commander in charge of the exercise will issue certificates of non-availability or impracticability for quarters and messing to exercise participants when applicable, or designate in writing someone empowered to do so.
- A9.5.4. Authorized personnel will use AF Form 315 to purchase AVPOL and ensure AF Form 15 invoices are accurate and complete. Upon completion of the mission, provide the original copy of the AF Form 315 and AF Form 15 to the refueling document control officer at the assigned home station of the aircraft. Two copies of the forms will remain with the AFTO Form 781 binder for delivery to maintenance during debriefing, with one copy of forms sent to home station accounting and finance office for fuels payment.
- **A9.6.** Cost Analysis Data. Guidance to phase down peacetime cost analysis (FMPP) activities and build up wartime FMPP requirements when either exercise taskings or a war/contingency situation dictates will be provided by HQ AFSOC/FMPP. Cost analysis personnel will take action as directed by the local commander. Cost analysis personnel will direct questions concerning specific taskings and/or situations to HQ AFSOC/FMPP by classified message, or if unclassified, by DSN 579-2805.

#### **LEGAL**

**A10.1. General Guidance.** The advice and assistance of the staff judge advocate (SJA) will be necessary on all potential legal issues and disciplinary matters that may arise. The SJA will support the overall success of the Basic Plan by providing the full range of legal advice, assistance, and services to AFSOC commanders and personnel. The SJAs servicing the affected commanders will primarily support the plan. Where AFSOC commanders and personnel are deployed in the field, deployed judge advocates or the SJA at the nearest base will provide the legal advice and support stated in this plan.

## A10.2. Specific Guidance:

- A10.2.1. Claims. The servicing SJA will ensure the claims officer investigates all appropriate potential claims for and against the government and furnishes information and forms for filing claims as required. Claims will be processed in accordance with AFI 51-501, *Tort Claims*, or AFI 51-502, *Personnel and Government Recovery Claims*. In appropriate situations, the SJA will request authorization for emergency payments.
- A10.2.2. International Legal Considerations.
- A10.2.2.1. The servicing SJA and/or deployed judge advocate will provide legal advice to deployed AFSOC commanders on status of forces, base rights, and other applicable international treaties and agreements. Foreign criminal jurisdiction over US forces (military personnel, departments of military personnel, nationals of the US serving with or accompanying the armed forces and their dependents) shall be in accordance with AFI 51-703, *Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction*.
- A10.2.2.2. The servicing SJA and/or deployed judge advocate will provide legal advice to commanders relative to the law of armed conflict and the legal aspects of air operations, and to the treatment of protected persons in accordance with applicable international treaty obligations of the US, Geneva Conventions, international law and custom, and US law and regulations. All persons subject to the UCMJ are responsible for reporting violations of the law of armed conflict.
- A10.2.3. Legal Assistance. The servicing SJA will provide legal assistance on other civil law matters in accordance with AFI 51-301, *Civil Litigation*, and AFI 51-504, *Legal Assistance*, *Notary, and Preventive Law Programs*.
- A10.2.4. Military Justice Matters.
- A10.2.4.1. In accordance with AFSOC SUP 1 to AFI 51-202, *Nonjudicial Punishment*, AFSOC/CC withholds from subordinate commanders serving in a pay grade below 0-7 authority to impose nonjudicial punishment over all officers, chief master sergeants and senior master sergeants assigned to AFSOC worldwide. Host installation commanders may exercise court-

martial jurisdiction over attached AFSOC personnel. AFI 25-201, *Support Agreements Procedures*, governs the allocation of military justice jurisdiction over deployed personnel. Host installation commanders will exercise UCMJ Article 15 jurisdiction concurrently with AFSOC commanders over deployed AFSOC personnel. In accordance with AFI 51-202, the commander of a joint command, unified command, or joint task force may administer nonjudicial punishment to AFSOC personnel within that command if the offense arises from a joint origin or has joint forces implications. When nonjudicial punishment appears warranted, the joint commander and the senior Air Force officer coordinate before taking action.

- A10.2.4.2. The provisions of 10 USC 802a extend the applicability of the UCMJ in time of the war to include "persons serving with or accompanying an armed force in the field." For this provision to apply, Congress must have formally declared war by legislation. Also, subject to any treaty or agreement to which the US is or may be a party and to any accepted rule of international law, persons serving with, employed by, or accompanying the armed forces outside the US and its territories are subject to the UCMJ.
- A10.2.4.3. The servicing SJA will advise security policy personnel apprehending offenders of the specific violation of the UCMJ or other federal law indicated by given facts.
- A10.2.4.4. The servicing SJA will advise the AFSOC SJA of the facts pertinent to status of discipline and administration of military justice under the UCMJ.
- A10.2.5. Other Matters. The servicing SJA will furnish advice as required on jurisdictional issues and the propriety of utilizing federal, states, or local law environment officials. He will contact and request action by federal attorneys, as required.
- A10.2.6. The sending installation will ensure AFSOC personnel are deployment ready utilizing legal personnel to review and update wills, powers of attorney, dependent care arrangements, insurance contracts and financial obligations.
- A10.2.7. During the initial planning phases for overseas exercises, the Area of Responsibility (AOR) SJA in conjunction with the sending base SJA will ensure the host nation has entered into a Status of Forces Agreement or exchange of diplomatic notes setting forth the rights and status of American personnel while deployed to said nation.
- A10.2.8. The sending unit SJA will review and brief departing personnel on the in-transit rules of engagement governing employment of force and rights/status of AFSOC personnel.
- A10.2.9. In all exercises outside the United States the sending SJA and the AOR SJA will review the concept of operations. They will advise commanders and ensure that the United States is the primary beneficiary of the exercise and the foreign forces and nations receive only a minor and incidental benefit.
- A10.2.10. The sending base SJA, in conjunction with AFSOC/FM, shall advise the commanders that training of foreign students shall be provided only under the authority of the Security

Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2301), the International Military Education and Training Act (22 U.S.C. 2347) or the Foreign Military Sales Act (22 U.S.C. 2761), and he/she shall not use operations and maintenance funds to provide such security assistance training. **Special Operations Exception**: However Special Operations Forces may train with foreign forces and pay incremental expenses incurred by friendly developing forces as a direct result of training with such friendly forces (10 U.S.C. Section 2011); training must primarily benefit our special operations forces. The statute restricts the use of the funds it authorizes. Refer to the US Code for specific limitations.

- A10.2.11. For exercises which are coordinated or directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff the SJA shall advise the commander as follows:
- A10.2.11.1. Each service shall not spend over \$5,000,000 for joint exercise-related "unspecified minor military construction" outside the United States in any fiscal year (10 U.S.C. 2805).
- A10.2.11.2. Said "unspecified minor military construction" funds may be used to create enduring and permanent improvements and structures.
- A10.2.11.3. The cost of each project shall not exceed \$1,500,000 (\$3,000,000 when life threatening, health threatening, or safety-threatening).
- A10.2.11.4. Notice to Congress is required for each project in excess of \$500,000.
- A10.2.12. For exercises not directed or coordinated by the Joint Chiefs the SJA will advise commanders as follows:
- A10.2.12.1. Exercise "unspecified minor military construction" may be funded from Operations and Maintenance funds.
- A10.2.12.2. Said funds may be applied to all types of construction (permanent and temporary structures).
- A10.2.12.3. The cost of each project is limited to \$500,000 (\$1,000,000 when life threatening, health threatening, or safety-threatening) (10 U.S.C. 2805) (c) (1).
- A10.2.13. For exercises not directed or coordinated by the Joint Chief of Staff the SJA will advise the commander as follows: Commanders may authorize construction of minor structures clearly of a temporary nature (i.e. tent platforms, field latrines and range targets) using unit Operations and Maintenance funds.

## COMMUNICATIONS PLANNING EXECUTION CHECKLIST

**A11.1 Purpose.** This attachment provides a listing of necessary communications topics that need to be resolved prior to mission deployment.

## A11.2. General:

- A11.2.1. Organization of command and control relationships.
- A11.2.2. Operating location (include antenna siting).
- A11.2.3. Common-user requirements.
- A11.2.4. In-place communications.
- A11.2.5. Circuit validation.
- A11.2.6. Frequency requests.
- A11.2.7. Communications procedures.
- A11.2.8. MINIMIZE procedures.
- A11.2.9. Power requirements.
- A11.2.10. COMSEC requirements.
- A11.2.11. Data system requirements.
- A11.2.12. LAN/WAN requirements.
- A11.2.13. Electronic warfare considerations.
- A11.2.14. Network reconstitution.
- A11.2.15. End-to-end connectivity planning.
- A11.2.16. Equipment and people shortfalls.
- A11.2.17. SIR reporting.
- A11.2.18. Resupply.

A11.2.19. Communications reports.

## **A11.3.** Joint:

- A11.3.1. JCSE/combat communications support.
- A11.3.2. DCS requirements.
- A11.3.3. Telecommunications service requests.
- A11.3.4. AUTODIN procedures.
- A11.3.5. DSN procedures.
- A11.3.6. Message format requirements.
- A11.3.7. Message drafting procedures.
- A11.3.8. Routing indicators and PLAs for record traffic.
- A11.3.9. Augmentation of Joint activities.
- A11.3.10. Frequency management/allocation.
- A11.3.11. COMSEC.
- A11.3.12. SI communications requirements.
- A11.3.13. Joint connectivity requirements.
- A11.3.14. Interoperability with JCSE/112 SIG BN switchboards.
- A11.3.15. Telephone number assignment/directory.
- A11.3.16. Satellite channelization requirements.
- A11.3.17. Prepositioning of forces.
- A11.3.18. Equipment and personnel support tasking.
- A11.3.19. Planning dates and milestones.
- A11.3.20. Annex K publication.

#### A11.4. Modes of communications:

A11.4.1. LOS nets.

A11.4.1.1. Voice.

A11.4.1.2. Data.

A11.4.1.3. Imagery.

A11.4.2. Satellite (UHF/SHF) system requirements.

A11.4.2.1. Voice.

A11.4.2.2. Data.

A11.4.2.3. Imagery.

A11.4.3. HF system requirements.

A11.4.3.1. Voice.

A11.4.3.2. Data.

A11.4.3.3. Imagery.

A11.4.4. Courier and messenger services.

A11.4.5. Foreign communications interfacing requirements.

A11.4.6. Civilian communications interfacing requirements.

A11.4.7. Telephone requirements.

A11.4.8. Local Access Network (LAN) requirements.

## A11.5. Communications nets:

A11.5.1. Command and control nets.

A11.5.2. Air-to-air and air-to-ground nets.

A11.5.3. Weather nets.

A11.5.4. Intelligence nets.

- A11.5.5. Emergency and distress nets.
- A11.5.6. Search and rescue nets.
- A11.5.7. Air deconfliction nets.
- A11.5.8. Local area LMR nets.
- A11.5.9. General alarm nets.
- A11.5.10. Air warning nets.
- A11.5.11. Joint nets (SOC, SFOB, NSWTG, RGR, Civilian agencies).
- A11.5.12. Air Component Commander (ACC) (AOC, COMALF).
- A11.5.13. Time-signal and standard frequency broadcast.
- A11.5.14. ATC nets.

# **A11.6.** Communications Security:

- A11.6.1. Cryptographic equipment.
- A11.6.1.1. Cryptographic interfacing plan.
- A11.6.1.2. Equipment.
- A11.6.1.3. Keying material.
- A11.6.1.4. Cryptographic instructions and operational aids.
- A11.6.1.5. Over-the-Air-Rekey (OTAR) transmit/receive responsibilities.
- A11.6.2. Manual systems.
- A11.6.2.1. Changing call signs and frequencies.
- A11.6.2.2. Authentication.
- A11.6.2.3. Operations codes.

## COMMUNICATIONS CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS FORMAT

**A12.1. Purpose.** To provide a standardized format for submitting the communications concept of operations as required in Chapter 6.

## **A12.2.** CONOPS Reporting Format:

- A12.2.1. Exercise name: (e.g., DARK CYGNET-98).
- A12.2.2. Deployment dates: (e.g., 25 and 26 Jun).
- A12.2.3. Re-deployment dates: (e.g., 26 and 27 Jul).
- A12.2.4. Operating purpose/location: (i.e., Supporting OPLAN. JSOTF Hurlburt Fld FL, AFSOC Ft Campbell KY, AFSOC Ft Bragg NC, AFSOE Duke Fld FL).
- A12.2.5. Concept: C3 connectivity between higher headquarters, lateral SOF components and subordinate units (AFSOD, AFSOE, etc) and AFSOF aircraft. **NOTE:** List net/circuit designator (type traffic) and net participants (see AFSOCPAM 33-2, *Guide to AFSOF Tactical Communications*, for standard net designators). Example:
- A12.2.5.1. SOC-12 (VOX) JSOTF (NCS), AFSOC, AFSOD, SFOB
- A12.2.5.2. AFSOC-2 (VOX DATA) JSOTF (NCS), AFSOC, AFSOC, AFSOE, SOF ACFT.
- A12.2.6. AUTODIN service: host base or tactical. **NOTE:** If tactical, specify the unit providing this service. List phone numbers, if available.
- A12.2.7. Defense Switched Network (DSN): host base or tactical. **NOTE:** If tactical, specify the unit that is providing this service. List phone numbers, if available.
- A12.2.8. Commercial circuits: telephone lines to FAA or WX.
- A12.2.9. Shortfalls: Must be identified as soon as possible. Provide a heads-up call to HQ AFSOC/SC and follow theater procedures. Check Manning and Comments.
- A12.2.10. UTCs at each location, including any at home station. In lieu of identifying personnel by AFSC, list them by the UTC for personnel. The following UTCs apply:

Type	# of Personnel
AFSOC	11
AFSOD	8
AFSOE	5
	AFSOD

UTC	Type	# of Personnel
6AASL	LNO	3
6AAS1	TDC	23
6AAS2	TDC Sup	10
6KMQ8	Comm Maint	2
6KDB4	Admin	1
6KPES	Audio Visual	3
6KAAB	Reproduction	5
6KAAC	Audio Visual	2

**NOTE:** Should the number of personnel be more or less than what the UTC calls for, identify the UTC and include a plus (+) or minus (-) the number of personnel beside the UTC (i.e., 6AASQ - 2 or 6AASL + 1. Ensure adds or deletes are identified by AFSC and Line Number with justifications in the remarks column).

## SERIOUS INCIDENT REPORT (SIR) REPORTING

- **A13.1. Purpose.** This attachment provides the user with the necessary information to submit a SIR in the event detailed instructions are not provided by the theater SOC/J6 or additional information is required. After all attempts to determine the cause of the SIR (formerly MIJI) and/or when the SIR has been determined to emanate from a "Hostile" source, a SIR report will be filed.
- **A13.2. Instructions.** The following information contains instructions for filling out a SIR, which may be necessary to submit a report to the SOC/J6:
- A13.2.1. Receiving station experiencing a SIR:
- A13.2.1.1. Victim's name and call sign or identifier.
- A13.2.1.2. Victim's functions (surveillance, GCI, command and control, etc).
- A13.2.1.3. Parent organization of unit making the report and the victim's parent organization, address.
- A13.2.2. Type incident: meaconing, intrusion, jamming, or interference.
- A13.2.3. Operator. Name, duty position, and secure DSN number, if available. If DSN is not available, give instructions for contacting by other means.
- A13.2.4. Weather conditions.
- A13.2.5. Nomenclature of equipment affected. Include system nomenclature antenna gain, etc, if applicable.
- A13.2.6. Were photographs, drawings, or signal recordings made?
- A13.2.7. Date/time (ZULU) SIR began.
- A13.2.8. Date/time (ZULU) SIR was most effective.
- A13.2.9. Date/time (ZULU) SIR ended. If continuing, so state.
- A13.2.10. Bearing. List any bearings to the SIR source with corresponding time (Z) and the recording station. At least two bearings from two separate stations should be obtained, if possible.

- A13.2.11. System being affected. Include: Call sign: Center frequency and sideband, if applicable; type of modulation and bandwidth.
- A13.2.12. SIR signal. Include: Call sign, identification, or information heard; Frequency (add M if measured); Type emission or audio characteristics.
- A13.2.13. Use or purpose of the affected frequency (A/G, LMR, P/P, etc.).
- A13.2.14. Other stations heard on the frequency.
- A13.2.15. SIR effectiveness. Use the following scale in determining the SIR effectiveness:
- A rating of 5 should be assigned if continuous or periodic, readability reduced by 100 percent.
- A rating of 4 should be assigned if continuous or periodic, readability reduced by 75 percent.
- A rating of 3 should be assigned if continuous or periodic, readability reduced by 50 percent.
- A rating of 2 should be assigned if continuous or periodic, readability reduced by 25 percent.
- A rating of 1 should be assigned if continuous or periodic, reduced by less than 25 percent.
- A13.2.16. Other stations confirming SIR.
- A13.2.17. How did SIR end (faded, ended abruptly, victim or SIR shifted frequency, etc)?
- A13.2.18. Electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM) used and results. What alternate frequencies were used successfully?
- A13.2.19. Satellite Report.
- A13.2.20. Victim data:
- A13.2.20.1. Uplink or downlink signal affected.
- A13.2.20.2. Frequency, signal strength, bandwidth, and modulation.
- A13.2.20.3. Receiver bandwidth and sensitivity.
- A13.2.20.4. Antenna size, type, and gain.
- A13.2.20.5. Interfering signal (Frequency, bandwidth, and signal strength; Bearing data (azimuth or elevation); Description (type, duty factor, signal strength variations, etc); Effectiveness; Suspected sources).
- A13.2.20.6. Identification, location, and bearing from other intercepting stations.
- A13.2.21. Narrative (all reports).
- A13.2.21.1. Summarize the SIR incident. Include operator explanation of what happened.

- A13.2.21.2. List ground stations, aircraft in the vicinity that might be the SIR source. (Use only secure communications to discuss this).
- A13.2.21.3. State mission phase at the time of incident (routine operations, flying to target, etc).
- A13.2.21.4. Provide status of corrective actions.
- A13.2.21.5. Include the term "Closing Report" if additional reporting is not anticipated.

## CRYPTOGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS/C3 PROTECTION

**A14.1. Purpose.** This attachment establishes the minimum communications security (COMSEC) procedures required to attain a secure communications-electronics environment. This is accomplished through the conscious and thorough use of established COMSEC directives and procedures. Stronger measures may be implemented when conditions warrant.

## A14.2. General:

- A14.2.1. The provisions of this attachment apply to commanders, staff officers, message writers, releasers, communications personnel and all others who have occasion to use electronic communications, including the telephone, in the performance of their duties.
- A14.2.2. Causes of COMSEC violations:
- A14.2.2.1. Insufficient advance security planning.
- A14.2.2.2. Inadequate training and failure to appreciate modern intercept techniques and capabilities.
- A14.2.2.3. Lax security discipline, including the attempt to use "double talk": to circumvent security directives.
- A14.2.2.4. Failure to use approved COMSEC materials and procedures.
- A14.2.3. Commanders will emphasize communications discipline to all communications users to reduce the amount of defense information foreign intelligence agencies can extract from intercepted US communications.
- A14.2.4. Strict radio discipline will be maintained at all times. Point-to-point, ground/air/ground, and air/air transmissions will be held to the essential minimum required for the accomplishment of the mission and/or flying safety.

## A14.3. Execution:

- A14.3.1. The COMSEC objective is to achieve maximum protection against hostile interception and analysis of communications by:
- A14.3.1.1. Minimum use of nonsecure communications systems.
- A14.3.1.2. Complying with established Red/Black installation standards as they relate to static/mobile/tactical use of electrical processors of classified information.

- A14.3.1.3. Separation of classified processors from unclassified processors in order to minimize acoustical and/or electromagnetic coupling that could result in inadvertent transmission beyond established physical control zones.
- A14.3.1.4. Bulk encryption using existing transmission paths, thus reducing vulnerability to interception.
- A14.3.1.5. Establishing procedures to reduce electromagnetic emissions (e.g., low transmit power, directional antenna, and eliminating transmissions).
- A14.3.1.6. Practice and training in ECCM procedures.
- A14.3.2. Tasks.
- A14.3.2.1. Pre-deployment.
- A14.3.2.1.1. Each participating unit commander will ensure appropriate keying material codes and authenticators are issued from unit's COMSEC account.
- A14.3.2.1.2. The commander will ensure all unit personnel are briefed on the following:
- A14.3.2.1.2.1. Proper COMSEC procedures.
- A14.3.2.1.2.2. The essential Elements of Friendly Information (see Chapter 6).
- A14.3.2.1.2.3. Proper use of applicable call signs, cryptographic codes, and authentication systems.
- A14.3.2.1.2.4. The hostile SIGINT threat.
- A14.3.2.1.2.5. Techniques and proper countermeasures to use when confronted with communications deception and jamming.
- A14.3.2.2. During deployment/employment.
- A14.3.2.2.1. Physical security for all classified communications equipment, materials, and documents will be provided by the holding organization, to the level required/prescribed by applicable directives.
- A14.3.2.2.2. Continuous accountability of all COMSEC material will be maintained IAW applicable directives.
- A14.3.2.2.3. Only approved storage facilities will be used for COMSEC material.

A14.3.2.2.4. All COMSEC material will be destroyed according to prescribed service procedures.

## A14.4. Command and Signal:

- A14.4.1. Friendly communications may be affected by EW, to include SIR.
- A14.4.2. Positive action.
- A14.4.2.1. Nonsecure telephone and radio communications will be used only when secure telephone or secure radio systems are not available or practical.
- A14.4.2.1.1. Maintain strict communications discipline.
- A14.4.2.1.2. Restrict number and length of telephone and radio calls.
- A14.4.2.1.3. Maximize the use of approved authentication tables especially when not using secured nets or circuits. The called station makes the initial challenge when authentication is mandatory. **NOTE:** If the calling station is not challenged when it should be, it should state "I am prepared to authenticate."
- A14.4.2.1.4. Encode/encipher all classified/EEFI for transmission, using approved operations code.
- A14.4.2.1.5. Review COMSEC operating instructions for manual cipher systems.
- A14.4.2.1.6. Advise others present of an open circuit or open phone to prevent acoustical coupling of background conversations onto nonsecure paths.
- A14.4.2.2. Use secure communications links whenever possible, but as a minimum, use for:
- A14.4.2.2.1. Passing classified information and EEFIs.
- A14.4.2.2.2. Passing actual or suspected COMSEC violations.
- A14.4.2.2.3. Passing information on actual or suspected SIR incidents.
- A14.4.2.3. Provide the required physical security for cryptographic equipment and materials.
- A14.4.2.4. SIR.
- A14.4.2.4.1. Expect and be prepared for SIR incidents.
- A14.4.2.4.2. Report actual or suspected SIR incidents through operations channels to higher headquarters (e.g., SOCJ2, SOCJ3, and SOCJ6).

- A14.4.2.5. EEFI (see Attachment 16).
- A14.4.2.5.1. Reveals training, readiness, or efficiency of units.
- A14.4.2.5.2. Contains information regarding identity, location movement, or changes in unit strength.
- A14.4.2.5.3. Reveals changes in unit organization or mission.
- A14.4.2.5.4. Reveals the introduction of new equipment that changes capabilities.
- A14.4.2.5.5. Discloses shortages or deficiencies that impair the efficiency or readiness of a unit.
- A14.4.2.5.6. Reveals action that indicates operations intent or activity.
- A14.4.2.5.7. Reveals the classification of a classified operation, program, or project.
- A14.4.2.5.8. Refers to logistical requirements for significant installation.
- A14.4.3. Prohibited action.
- A14.4.3.1. Do not discuss classified information or EEFI over nonsecure communication means or "talk around" to approved systems.
- A14.4.3.2. Do not use "homemade" call signs, codes, ciphers, or authentication systems, or make modifications to approved systems.

## **A14.5.** Administrative and Logistics:

- A14.5.1. Only those codes, ciphers, or authentication systems provided by approved agencies will be used.
- A14.5.2. Commanders of all organizations holding COMSEC material will prepare and maintain current detailed emergency destruction, evacuation, and disaster plans. Periodic training will be conducted to ensure that personnel responsible for executing these plans are familiar with assigned duties. Emergency plans must be executable as well as practical.
- A14.5.3. COMSEC assistance to foreign governments.
- A14.5.3.1. The provision of COMSEC assistance to foreign governments or information relating to assistance or cryptographic materials is extremely sensitive, and may be undertaken only after approval and guidance have been received from US National COMSEC authorities.

- A14.5.3.2. Requests for COMSEC assistance received from foreign governments or international organizations will be forwarded with supporting justification and/or recommendations to higher authorities (e.g., SOCCENT/J6 to USCINCCENT/CCJ6-CC).
- A14.5.3.3. Most COMSEC equipment is UNCLASSIFIED for external viewing, regardless of the keying condition. Internal viewing of unkeyed equipment in classified equipment assumes the same overall classification as the key, when keying material has been loaded into the system.
- A14.5.3.3.1. Operators or users must have a clearance at least as high as the level of classified traffic to be passed. Individuals whose duties require detailed and continuous access to keying material, or who handle key lists or key tapes containing more than three days of material, must have formal authorization for access to cryptographic material based on service doctrine.
- A14.5.3.3.2. Personnel assigned to guard vehicles, ships, or aircraft containing unkeyed COMSEC equipment do not require clearances or formal cryptographic authorization. Personnel assigned to operate equipment who do not have access to keying material do not require formal cryptographic authorization, but must be responsible and trustworthy US military personnel or US government employees.
- A14.5.3.3.3. COMSEC equipment may be used in the immediate presence of allied personnel. However, they should not be given the opportunity to examine keying material, support documents, the classified interior of the equipment, or to gain access to classified information being processed.
- A14.5.3.4. Physical safeguards. When the keying element is either zeroized or removed from the equipment, and the vehicle, aircraft, or ship in which it is carried is parked or docked in an area under control of US military persons or US government employees, the following requirements must be met:
- A14.5.3.4.1. The commander is responsible for the equipment and requisite protective measures against theft of the equipment.
- A14.5.3.4.2. A daily check will be made to verify the equipment has not been removed and if it has, immediate action to recover it is taken.
- A14.5.3.4.3. If the equipment is lost or stolen, it must be reported by the most expeditious means IAW established emergency procedures and service doctrine.
- A14.5.3.5. Air delivery.
- A14.5.3.5.1. When necessary, equipment, keying material, operating instructions, and maintenance manuals may be air dropped. Equipment drops should be made so immediate possession by US personnel is possible on the ground. Such material should be dropped in the

possession of properly cleared and authorized personnel. When the situation permits, air landing is preferred.

A14.5.3.5.2. The limitation of air transportation of COMSEC equipment over enemy-controlled territory does not apply to COMSEC material and equipment being transported to forward US combat areas.

A14.5.3.5.3. Emergency destruction plans will be IAW appropriate service directives and equipment operating instructions.

#### COMMUNICATIONS STATUS REPORTING

- **A15.1. Purpose.** Communications status reporting is required to ensure AFSOC and higher headquarters staffs are appraised of all communications activities for exercises and contingencies. Accurate reporting of status is necessary to enable higher headquarters to forecast/react to equipment shortfalls, additional frequency requirements, special communications requirements, and any problem areas that are beyond the scope of the deployed communications unit's ability to solve.
- A15.2. Daily Communications Status Report (DCSR). The DCSR is a daily report that provides higher headquarters with daily status of all communications nets/circuits, maintenance actions, and any changes in communications requirements. The COMAFSOCXXX Daily SITREP is an appropriate method to use for transmitting the DCSR. The exception method will be used for communications nets/circuits and maintenance status. An additional section is available to list any changes in communications requirements. The deployed AFSOC Commander must approve changes to the CEOI prior to implementation. The deployed AFSOC/A6, with concurrence of the higher headquarters communications officer, will establish when upchannel DCSRs will be submitted. The deployed AFSOC/A6 will task subordinate communications units to provide their DCSRs in sufficient time to consolidate their inputs. The media and format used to pass this report will be the COMAFSOCXXX Daily SITREP (see Attachment 18). Ensure AFSOC/SC is an INFO addressee.
- **A15.3.** Certification and Accreditation (C&A). Even though deployable systems are used ingarrison, a deployed state impacts their certification and accreditation. Ideally, location and environment will only affect safeguards such as physical security for enhancement, COMSEC, EMSEC, and OPSEC. Deployable systems must be certified and accredited for the specific deployable location (if known) or generically. So, when a system is deployed, it has already undergone certification and is accredited for the specific deployed site or a generic (best guess) site. Before operations actually begin at the deployed site, the deployed site CSSO must ensure that the system(s) is reaccredited. Taking into account the local threat and operating conditions that were not considered during the original certification and accreditation. The CSSO must follow the *C&A Process for a Deployed System* (Table A15-1). **NOTE**: The SSAA should accompany the deployed AISs. Then the DAA at the deployed site accredits the deployed system to operate. The idea here is to perform all certification work at the in-garrison location (if possible), allowing the system to become operational as quick as possible at the deployed location. See next page.

TABLE A15-1 (AFSSI 5024, Table 2.2) Certification and Accreditation (C&A) Process For a Deployed System.

C&A Process For Deployed Systems (Ref.: AFSSI 5024 Volume I, Chapter 7)	Check When Completed
Accomplish the proper C&A effort before deployment. (Ref. AFSSI 5024 Volume I)	
Accomplish the pre-power up checklist prior to powering up the AIS.	
A. Accomplish the pre-power up checklist (Table 2.3).	
в. Document rational for any "No" answer.	
C. Advise the deployed site DAA/Commander of any security deficiencies.	
D. Place a copy of the pre-power up checklist in the attachments of the SSAA.	
Gain approval to operate.	
If deployed for long than two weeks, THEN,	
A. Review the <b>CT-2 through CT-4 Minimum Requirements Checklist</b> in section 5 of the SSAA.	
B. Document any the differences.	
C. Place the checklist back in section 5 of the SSAA	
Advise the deployed site DAA/Commander of any changes in the security posture based on the review of the checklist.	

TABLE A15-2 (AFSSI 5024, Table 2.3), Pre-Power Up Checklist.

Class	Deployed System C&A Requirements	Yes	No	N/A
	1. Are emergency destruction procedures on-hand?			
	2. Do you have the resource and ability to activate and accomplish the emergency destruction procedures (including media destruction)?			
	3. Is the computer equipment setup properly?			
	4. Are there duplicates of automated programs and critical files?			
	5. Is the necessary cryptographic equipment installed properly?			
	6. Is the cryptographic equipment properly keyed and working?			
	7. Have individual accounts been setup on the AIS?			
	8. Have the individuals received their passwords?			
	9. Were those passwords administered in the proper way? (Classified)			
	10. Is a secure perimeter for the deployed site established and maintained?			
	11. Is access to the AIS restricted to personnel with the proper clearance and need-to-know?			
	12. Is physical protection adequate to prevent unauthorized access and theft?			
	13. Is an access roster of personnel authorized to use the computers established and enforced?			
	14. When unattended, is the computer facility locked?			
	15. Is Backup power available and on-line?			

# ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF FRIENDLY INFORMATION (EEFI)

**A16.1. EEFI List**. The use of any EEFI in conjunction with a specific exercise requires the same classifications as the exercise. Commanders should ensure that all participants are familiar with those that pertain to their particular function.

<b>Subject Requiring Protection</b>	Protection	n Required I	Ouring:	
	Planning	Preparatory	Execution	Post
	Phase	Phase	Phase	Phase
a. MISSION (General):				
(1) Information indicating mission capability (not necessarily limited to limiting factors	X	X	X	
(2) Manning and support problems of AFSOC units that affect mission capability.	X	X	X	
(3) Capability limitations of non-AFSOC units supporting AFSOC operations.	X	X	X	
(4) A detailed breakout of the entire participating AFSOC force or its composition relating to contingency or wartime operations.	X	X		
(5) Evacuation of US nationals and selected aliens.	X	X	X	
(6) Command relationships in being or developed during execution of an OPLAN.	X	X		
b. HQ AFSOC PERSONNEL RECOVERY MISSIONS:				
(1) Information that would reveal the tactics that would be used in personnel recovery missions.	X	X	X	X
(2) Information relating to the success of a particular personnel recovery tactic.	X	X	X	X

Subject Requiring Protection	Protection Required During:					
	Planning <u>Phase</u>	Preparatory Phase	Execution Phase	Post Phase		
(3) Personnel recovery support outlined in various contingency and war plans.	X	X				
(4) Information that would reveal classified tactics and procedures.	X	X	X	X		
(5) In-the-clear transmission of requests for transiting aircraft, maintenance status of aircraft, or information which may compromise the classified mission of a supported agency/command.	X	X				
(6) Information that reveals the operational capabilities/ limitations of personnel recovery specialized electronics, ECM, TRCM, and visual equipment.	X	X	X	X		
c. COMBAT CAPABILITY:						
(1) Combat readiness of AFSOC units (especially marginal or unsatisfactory ORI reports).	X	X	X	X		
(2) Limitations created by aircraft or equipment deficiencies, shortages, or weapons system modification requirements.	X	X	X	X		
(3) Aircraft conversion/modification schedules.	X	X	X	X		
(4) Ramp space requirements.	X	X				
(5) Activation or deactivation of AFSOC units which would indicate the movement.	X	X	X			
(6) Flying hour/sortie objectives.	X	X	X	X		
(7) POL assets and storage capability.	X	X	X			

<b>Subject Requiring Protection</b>	Protection	n Required <b>D</b>	Ouring:	
	Planning Phase	Preparatory Phase	Execution Phase	Post Phase
(8) Deployment and re-deployment of forces in support of a theater commander.	X	X	X	
(9) Vulnerability of AFSOC forces within the theater and combat area to enemy air and missile attack.	X	X	X	X
(10) Command and control procedures.	X	X		
(11) Relocation or activation of alternate command centers.	X	X		
d. NONCOMBAT MISSIONS:				
(1) Reference to unclassified duckbutt positions and times on stations when used in conjunction with nicknames.	X	X	X	
(2) Details of a search in progress for a classified weapon system, aircraft transporting special cargo or passengers, and aircraft with ordnance.	X	X		
(3) Indications of capabilities of specially equipped aircraft such as: Photo/IR reconnaissance or US Navy task force aircraft.	X	X	X	X
(4) Deployment of aid to or the acquiring of assistance from US Navy forces at sea.	X	X	X	
e. VIP/DV AIRLIFT:				
(1) Preindications of the movement of any official passengers (VIP/DV).	X	X		

Subject Requiring Protection	Protection Required During:					
	Planning	Preparatory	Execution	Post		
	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Phase</u>		
(2) Information on the grouping of VIP/DV at any one location.	X	X	X			
f. PLANNING ACTIVITIES:						
(1) Task organizations	X	X				
(2) Circumstances which generate the conduct of particular exercise, including exercise planning and execution dates.	X	X				
(3) Existence of a particular war or contingency plan and its mission.	X	X	X			
(4) Type and quantity of US ground, naval, and air materiel promised, planned, or delivered to allied nations.	X	X	X	X		
(5) Tactical maneuvers, deployments, actions, and objectives.	X	X	X			
(6) Circumstances under which an OPLAN would be executed.	X	X				
(7) Identify strength and readiness of AFSOC forces available for immediate employment and deployment to a combat area.	X	X	X	X		
(8) Capability of AFSOC to support sustained combat operations.	X	X	X	X		
(9) AFSOC plans and operations for reducing enemy military capabilities via espionage, sabotage, subversion, and deception.	X	X	X	X		
(10) Vulnerability of installations to sabotage and penetration.	X	X	X	X		

Subject Requiring Protection	<b>Protection Required During:</b>					
	Planning Phase	Preparatory Phase	Execution Phase	Post Phase		
(11) Effect of enemy military activities and operations on command control systems and logistics.	X	X	X	X		
(12) Locations, defenses, and vulnerability of key headquarters, communications centers, logistics centers, and troop concentrations.	X	X	X	X		
(13) Structure, location, capabilities, and limitations of US and allied intelligence collection resources.	X	X	X	X		
(14) US and allied intelligence collection requirements and EEFIs.	X	X	X	X		
(15) Announcements of DEFCONs for US forces within a theater and the meaning of such announcements.	X	X	X	X		
(16) The number of passengers or amount of cargo to be airlifted (when associated with war/contingency plans or operations).	X	X	X	X		
(17) Contents of war/contingency plans.	X	X	X	X		
(18) Wartime planning factors.	X	X	X			
(19) Supply, maintenance, transportation services, and logistics requirements in detail.	X	X	X			
(20) Planned aeromedical routes by base and types of aircraft (when associated with war/contingency plans or operations).	X	X	X			
(21) Personnel strength figures associated with long-range and mid-range plans.	X	X	X			

<b>Subject Requiring Protection</b>	Protectio	n Required I	Ouring:	
	Planning	Preparatory		Post
	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Phase</u>
(22) POL requirements for force movement through each planned operating base.	X	X	X	X
(23) Any deviations from the USAF planning factors regarding WRM.	X	X	X	X
(24) Information or indicators pertaining to impending air activities in areas of international tension/conflict.	X	X	X	
(25) Increased alert status of forces.	X	X	X	
(26) Wartime sortie rate and duration as listed in the USAF WMP.	X	X	X	X
(27) Tasking of forces and their deployment locations under contingency/war plans.	X	X	X	
(28) Future programming activities that would improve aircraft and/or command and control capability.	X	X	X	X
(29) Duty and crew transportation schedules when in support of contingency/wartime operation.	X	X	X	
g. COMMUNICATIONS:				
(1) Long-haul communications support which is unique to a particular type of war/contingency operation.	X	X	X	
(2) Locations, techniques, capabilities, limitations, and effectiveness of SIGINT and ELINT programs.	X	X	X	X
(3) Compromises through the analysis of an encryption/encoding system.	X	X	X	X

<b>Subject Requiring Protection</b>	Protection	n Required I	Ouring:	
	Planning Phase	Preparatory Phase	Execution Phase	Post Phase
	<u>1 Hasc</u>	<u>1 Hase</u>	1 Hase	<u>1 Hase</u>
(4) Details of COMSEC violations.	X	X	X	X
(5) Mobile C-E package requirements (equipment and personnel) required to support AFSOC units during war/contingency operations.	X	X	X	
(6) Major difficulties or extended outages involving command, control, and communications.	X	X	X	X
(7) Operating procedures concerning specific cryptographic systems, operations codes, or authentication systems.				
(8) Disclosure of forthcoming TEMPEST, COMSEC, or OPSEC surveys.	X	X		
(9) Information concerning the compromising emanation program which might reveal TEMPEST testing or noted deviations, or TEMPEST corrective actions at specific locations.	X	X	X	X
(10) Information that relates to the secure voice or record communications capability of aircraft or the command and control system.	X	X	X	X
h. SUPPORT ACTIVITY FACTORS:				
(1) Rights and privileges at staging areas, airfields and logistics points.	X	X	X	
(2) Contingency area weather information.	X	X	X	
(3) Limitations regarding the logistics infrastructure of forces.	X	X	X	X

Subject Requiring Protection	Protection	n Required I	Ouring:	
	Planning	Preparatory	Execution	Post
	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Phase</u>
(4) Preindication of increase or decrease in aircraft activities, alert crew size, numbers, and destination of ground support personnel.	X	X	X	
(5) Information concerning shortages or specialized equipment necessary to support specific plans or operations.	X	X	X	X
(6) Information concerning a build-up of supplies, equipment, or personnel in support of a specific operation.	X	X	X	
(7) Information concerning deployment of aircraft equipped with ECM equipment.	X	X	X	
(8) Maintenance capability/limitations.	X	X	X	X
(9) TDY augmentation requirements in terms of number, AFSCs, and specific locations.	X	X	X	
(10) Aircraft FMC or NMC rates.	X	X	X	X
(11) Departure reliability of operational aircraft.	X	X		
(12) Long-range landing forecasts.	X	X		
(13) Logistics support to foreign countries.	X	X	X	
(14) Coordination with AFGWC (Air Force Global Weather Central) on special forecast requests.	X	X	X	

**A16.2. Monitoring.** Clear voice communications have consistently been a lucrative source of information to our adversaries. Personnel are reminded that monitoring of unsecure communications may be done at any time, to identify any information about the operation that our adversaries may have been able to obtain.

## DEPLOYED FORCE PROTECTION AND SECURITY

**A17.1. Purpose.** AFSOC HANDBOOK 31-301, *Deployed Force Protection & Security Handbook*, is checklist booklet that provides security guidance for Air Force Special Operations Command, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) assets while under control of the Commander, Air Force Special Operations Forces (AFSOF). Contact HQ AFSOC/SF, Security Forces, at DSN 579-5104 to obtain a copy of the handbook.

A17.2. Checklists. AFSOC HANDBOOK 31-301 contains several useful checklists including the following: Pre-deployment Checklist; Pre-deployment and Incoming Briefing Checklist; Deployed Security Coordinator (DSC) Operations Deployment Checklist; Weapons and Munitions, Security, Storage and Handling Checklist; Deploying Weapons Checklist; Special Security Instruction Checklist; Vulnerability Assessment Checklist; Travel Briefing Checklist; Personal Vehicle Security Checklist; Ground Transportation Checklist; Hotel Security Checklist; Defensive Flying Security Checklist; Hostage Survival Briefing Checklist; Individual Force Protection Survey Checklist; Force Protection/Site Survey Checklist; Handling, Storage, Reproduction, and Destruction of Classified Material Checklists; Effective Communications Checklist; Threat Awareness Checklist; Aircrew Pre-Mission Force Protection Brief Checklist; Force Continuum Model Checklist; Terrorist Bomb Threat Stand-Off Guide; Combat First Aid Checklist; Warning Order Checklist; Operations Order Checklist; Useful Field Reports Checklist; Post Briefing Checklist; Aircraft Familiarization Checklist; Exercise Force Protection Plan Format Checklist; and Common Acronym Checklist.

## DAILY EXERCISE SITUATION REPORT (SITREP)

**A18.1. General.** SITREPs will be submitted by the COMAFSOCXXX, WOC commander, or deployed unit commander, if an AFSOC or WOC is not formed. SITREPs will be submitted as specified in the supported CINC's OPORD/EXORD. The AFSOC/WOC should incorporate all SITREPs from subordinate units and submit a consolidated SITREP to the appropriate higher headquarters within the supported CINC's chain of command, with info copies to HQ AFSOC, USCINCSOC, HQ USAF, theater command (as appropriate), and appropriate wings. If the format and reporting times are not specified in the support CINC's OPORD/EXORD, use the format shown in AFPAM 10-709 V1 CD, *User Handbook for Message Text Formats*, and this Instruction. If the format is specified in the supported CINC's OPORD/EXORD, use this Instruction as a guide to completing this report.

**A18.2.** Classification. The classification of the report should be the lowest level commensurate with existing security procedures.

## A18.3. Specific.

A18.3.1. Initial Reports. The initial report will be transmitted within four hours after arrival at the operating location and will contain the arrival date and time for each segment of unit personnel and equipment. Initial reports will also include instructions on how to contact the appropriate DO, LG, IN, and SC points of contact.

A18.3.2. Follow-On Reports. Follow-on SITREP reports should include enough information to keep the AFSOC/CC and his staff appraised of all activities accomplished.

A18.3.3. Addressees: The following is a listing of the minimum addressees to be placed on the SITREP. Additional addressees may be added at the discretion of the reporting official.

FROM: ORIGINATING ORGANIZATION COMMANDER

TO: THEATER SOC//CC//

INFO: USCINCSOC MACDILL AFB FL//SOOP-T//

USSOCOM WO WASH DC//

HQ USAF WASH DC//XOFU/XOXOE//

AFSOC CMD CTR HURLBURT FL//

HQ AFSOC HURLBURT FLD FL//CC/DO/DOX/HO/LG/LRC/SC/IN/SE/DP/SP/CE/IG/SG/FM//

HQ AMC SCOTT AFB IL//DOX// (If appropriate)

APPROPRIATE NAF//CC/DO/DOX/LG//

APPROPRIATE WING//CC/DO/DOX/LG//

APPROPRIATE SQUADRON//CC/DO/DOX//

720STG HURLBURT FLD FL//CC// (If appropriate)

A18.3.4. Message Heading. SITREPs will be submitted under the appropriate security classification. They will be numbered consecutively, with the initial SITREP being 001. The "REF" block will indicate which document directs publishing the SITREP, including the reporting period. If no guidance is available, reference should be made to this Instruction. The reporting period is 0700L to 0659L at the deployed location. Submit reports NLT 0900L at the deployed location.

(EXAMPLE)

EXER/EXERCISE MESSAGE 91/EM91//

MSGID/SITREP/COMAFSOCXXX/001//

REF/A/ORDER/THEATER SOC (S)/151500ZFEB91//

AMPN/(U) THIS IS THE SOURCE OF THE SITREP FORMAT USED, EITHER THE THEATER CINC OR THEATER//

SOC (INDICATED ABOVE) EXERCISE DIRECTIVE, OR AFSOC INSTRUCTION 10-204//

PERIOD/221200Z/TO:231159Z/AS OF:231300Z//

A18.3.5. Own Situation. List the exercise location of all headquarters and major weapon systems.

(EXAMPLE)

HEADING/OWN SITUATION//

5 UNIT

/UNITDES /UNITLOC /CMNTS

/AFSOCXXX /KIRTLAND AFB NM /NTR

/AFSOD /DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB AZ /NTR

/8SOS /KIRTLAND AFB NM /2 MC-130

/9SOS /KIRTLAND AFB NM /3 HC-130

/16SOS /KIRTLAND AFB NM /2 AC-130

/20SOS /DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB AZ /2 MH-53

/55SOS /DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB AZ /2 MH-60

A18.3.6. Admin Log. List all combat casualties in this location.

(EXAMPLE)

HEADING/ADMIN AND LOG//

CBCASLTY/0000/0000/0000/0000//

A18.3.7. General. Provide current and forecasted weather, any administrative information, and current threat condition at each headquarters location and for each major weapon system location.

(EXAMPLE)

GENTEX/GENERAL/1. WEATHER: NTR

2. ADMINISTRATION: NTR

3. SECURITY: THREAT CONDITION: THREATCON NO WHISKEY

COMMENTS//

A18.3.8. Situation. A brief description of the current taskings and mission planning efforts in progress.

(EXAMPLE)

GENTEX/SITUATION/ FREE TEXT DESCRIPTION OF YOUR TASKINGS AND MISSION PLANNING EFFORTS IN PROGRESS//

A18.3.9. Operations.

A18.3.9.1. Previous 24 hours. As a minimum, by aircraft type and tail number, include mission number (or mission type if no mission number is assigned, as in FCF or local training), ATO number, and mission results. If the mission is less than 100 percent effective, provide a thorough explanation in the remarks section, to minimize confusion on the part of the SITREP reader. Include STT information in the AMPN section. Include all pertinent information, to include ontime infils, if infils were at the correct location, next contact date, mission progress, next resupply date, and scheduled exfil date.

A18.3.9.2. Next 24 hours. By aircraft and tail number (if known), list known mission numbers.

A18.3.9.3. Next 48 hours. Provide as much data as is available.

**NOTE:** Percent effective is an arbitrary assessment of the results of an aircraft mission based primarily on the objective of the mission. For instance, an MC-130P with the sole mission of refueling a helicopter would have a very low effectiveness rating even if the MC-130P launched on time, arrived at the rendezvous point on time, but failed to refuel the helicopter because the helicopter aborted. In contrast, a training mission with multiple planned events could be partially effective even if none of the planned events was completed, but other productive training was accomplished. As evident in both of these examples, a short but thorough explanation in the remarks section is key to reducing confusion on the part of the reader.

(EXAMPLE)

GENTEXT/OPERATIONS/1. PREVIOUS 24 HOURS

ACFT/TAIL NO/MSM NO/ATO NO/RESULTS-PERCENT EFFECT

RMKS:

MC-130/0551/DA 01 ODA01 AI01//100 PERCENT

RMKS: TERMINATION OF DA01 ODA02 AI01 WHICH BEGAN MORE

THAN 24 HOURS AGO.

MC-130/0551/DA02 0DA02 AI02/ /0 PERCENT

RMKS: NO DROP DUE TO HIGH WINDS ON PRI AND ALT DZ

PRI-03010GDL, TRACK 180. ALT-0301G45, TRACK 290.

MC-130/055/ADMIN SPT/ /100 PERCENT

RMKS: HHQ-DIRECTED ADD-ON SORTIE FOR VIP SUPPORT

MC-130/5827/SR01 SQD01 ALI01/ /20 PERCENT

RMKS: AR WITH MH-53 4431 AND 5797. NO AR DUE TO

NON-AVAIL OF HELO (HELO LATE T/OFF DUE TO MX)

AC-130/6567/DA03 6567 TAS01/ /STILL FLYING

RMKS: ADD-ON MISSION TO SUPPORT SHORT-NOTICE

REQUEST FROM USER.

MH-53/4431/SR01/SQD01 ALO01/ /90 PERCENT

RMKS: LATE TAKEOFF DUE TO TAIL SWAP (PRIMARY

ACFT, MX CNX BEFORE TAKEOFF DUE TO COMPASS INOP),

RESULTING IN NO AR.

MH-53/5797/SR01 SQD01 ALI02/ /100 PERCENT

RMKS: FORMATION WITH 4431. SYMPATHETIC TAKEOFF DELAY

RESULTING IN NO AR.

**NOTE:** "Still Flying" [ref AC-130 6567] means the mission is still in progress as of SITREP publication time. As shown in the example of MC-130 0551 above, be sure to list the final results in the "Operations During Previous 24 Hours:" section of the next day's SITREP. In summary, a mission such as this would appear on SITREPs for three successive days--once in the "Operations Planned Next 24 Hours" section and twice in the "Operation During Previous 24 Hours" section.

#### 2. NEXT 24 HOURS

MH-53/4431/SR02/SQD02 ALI03/ /

RMKS: FORMATION WITH 5797

MH-53/5797/SR02 SQD02 ALI04/ /

RMKS: FORMATION WITH 4431

MC-130/5827/CSAR GRND ALERT/ /

RMKS: AIRCRAFT SITTING BRAVO ALERT

**NOTE:** Although complete mission numbers might not be available at SITREP publication time, provide as much of the mission number as possible. Furthermore, note specific tail numbers whenever possible. Experience has shown this data is extremely valuable for correlating mission results from one SITREP with "Operations Planned" on previous SITREP.

## 3. NEXT 48 HOURS

/ / DA05 ODA03 / /

## RMKS:

A18.3.10. Intelligence. This is a narrative statement updating COMSOC/CJSOTF on significant intelligence information originating from within the AFSOCXXX not previously forwarded by other reports.

(EXAMPLE)

GENTEXT/INTELLIGENCE-RECONNAISSANCE//

A18.3.11. Logistics.

A18.3.11.1. Transportation: List transportation requirements for follow-on deployments, relocation, or re-deployments.

A18.3.11.2. POL: List anticipated POL requirements at each location for next 72 hours, followed by total reserves at each location.

A18.3.11.3. Ammunition: List anticipated ammunition requirements at each location for next 72 hours for each type ammunition required/used, followed by total ammunition at each location.

A18.3.11.4. Medical: List medical requirements/deficiencies if any.

A18.3.11.5. Facilities: List facility requirements/deficiencies if any.

A18.3.11.6. Aircraft Status: By aircraft type, list tail number, time flown last 24 hours, cumulative time flown during exercise, aircraft status, ETIC, and remarks (to include reasons for less than FMC).

A18.3.11.7. RSP Critical Items: Use this section to indicate those RSP items expended which require the highest priority in replenishing. List items by NSN, noun, number expended, and number on hand.

A18.3.11.8. RSP Expended: Use this section to indicate those RSP items expended which can be replenished using routine resupply channels. Use the same format as indicated in A18.3.11.7. above.

A18.3.11.9. MICAP Conditions: By aircraft type, list tail number, acft status, NSN, part status, noun, and quantity.

(EXAMPLE)

GENTEXT/LOGISTICS/1. TRANSPORTATION

- 2. POL
- 3. AMMUNITION

TYPE/REQD NEXT 72 HRS/QTY ON HAND/DOS/DODIC//

- 4. MEDICAL
- 5. FACILITIES
- 6. AIRCRAFT STATUS

ACFT TYPE/TAIL NO/TIME (PREVIOUS 24HRS)/CUM/STATUS/ETIC

**REASON:** 

MC-130/0551/4.5/20.3//FMC

/0559/4.7/29.5/PMC/P PLUS 4

REASON: FLIR POWER SUPPLY BAD.

MC-130P/5819/4.0/15.7/MNC/241400

REASON: LEFT INBOARD FLAP GOUGED.

/5828/0.0/17.4/FMC/ /5832/0.0/10.5.FMC/

7. RSP CRITICAL ITEMS

NSN/NOUN/EXPENDED/ON HAND

6605 00 492 8154/TAC COMP/1 EA 9 EA

8. RSP EXPENDED

1015 00 127 6312/PUMP ASSEMBLY/23 EA/3 EA

9. MICAP CONDITIONS

ACFT TYPE/TAIL NO/STATUS/NSN/STATUS/NOUN/QUANTITY

AC-130/572/PMC/5815009258962/SHIP 9025/TELEPRINTER/1 EA

MC-130/559/PMC/1560009722212/SHIP 9025/HINGE PIN/8EA

A18.3.12. Communications Connectivity. This portion is designed to provide a quick overview of the command, control communications, and computer system (C4S) capabilities available to deployed forces. Report communications connectivity by location. The C2 net status will list each net individually on the initial SITREP. Following SITREPs will identify only those nets that are less than fully operational. When the net is less than fully operational, the statement "All nets operational except:" will be used following a listing of those nets which are down.

(EXAMPLE)

GENTEXT/COMMUNICATIONS CONNECTIVITY/1. CIRCUIT STATUS: (List all circuits that will be activated on initial SITREP. State "NO CHANGE" or description of circuit status change in subsequent SITREPs that follow).

- 2. Equipment status: a. (Exceptions only)
- b. COMMENTS CONCERNS: (Use this item only if HQ AFSOC/SC assistance is required to resolve a problem).
- 3. NET REMARKS: (Exceptions only)
- 4. SOCS REMARKS: (i.e., significant events, re-deployment information, recurring problems, personnel changes, etc)
- A18.3.13. Personnel. List beginning officer and enlisted status, females, gains, losses, and total numbers at each headquarters location. Also list the medial status as indicated below.

(EXAMPLE)

GENTEXT/PERSONNEL/SUMMARY

1. START GAINS LOSSES TOTAL

A. AFSOCXX

(F denotes females)

OFF (F)	100(3)	0(0)	2(1)	98(2)
ENL (F)	400(7)	0(0)	5(0)	395(7)
B. AFSOD				
OFF (F)	45(1)	5(1)	1(0)	49(2)
ENL (F)	250(8)	0(0)	0(0)	250(8)

## 2. MEDICAL - PATIENTS SEEN LAST 24 HOURS:

795(19) 5(1)

NON-FLYERS: 18 FLYERS: 2 DNIF: 1

TOTAL AFSOC SEEN: 20 HOSPITALIZED 0

#### **REMARKS:**

TOTAL (F)

A18.3.14. Significant Political-Military-Diplomatic Events. Free text description of all joint ventures and any other significant events.

8(1) 792(19)

(EXAMPLE)

## GENTEXT/SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL MILITARY DIPLOMATIC EVENTS//

A18.3.15. Commander's Evaluation. This is an opportunity for the deployed commander to comment on any other items of interest. He can expound on any item previously briefed, or on an item which did not fit into the previous classifications. Unit morale, HHQ assistance request, etc, can be included in this section.

(EXAMPLE)

GENTEXT/COMMANDER'S EVALUATIONS/NOTHING TO REPORT//

DECLAS/OADR//

**NNNN** 

#### AFTER-ACTION REPORT FORMAT

**A19.1.** General. After-action reports will be submitted by the COMAFSOCXXX, WOC commander, or deployed unit commander as specified in the OPORD/EXORD. The AFSOC/WOC will incorporate all after-action items from subordinate units and submit a consolidated after-action report IAW AFI 10-204. Reports will be submitted electronically using the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) developed Joint Universal Lessons Learned System (JULLS) disks. If a TEMPEST cleared computer or a computer with sufficient memory is not available, letter/message action item reports may be submitted using the JULLS format below. Action items should be brief but thorough, and contain all significant factors from planning through redeployment. Action items need not be only negative aspects of the exercise. If a specific mission, exercise objective, or scenario proved beneficial to the training of unit personnel or the deployment/employment/re-deployment of personnel or equipment, describe and explain the benefit. This report is used by HQ AFSOC, HQ USAF, USCINCSOC and JCS staffs to improve exercise training, correct problem areas, validate or change tactics, adjust mobility/logistics requirements, and input into the USAF and AFSOC Center for Lessons Learned databases to be used as lessons learned for crosstell to other units. Accurate daily notes, air crew critiques, and commander SITREPs should also provide observations, historical data, and recommendations. (NOTE: This report does not take place of AF Form 847, Recommendation for Change of Publication or any similar document.) Making blank JULLS forms available to exercise participants throughout the exercise will aid in the preparation of the after-action report. Use the 'user friendly' windows based Air Force Instruction Input Program (AFIIP) JULL software to create an export file that can be submitted electronically.

**A19.2.** Classification. The classification of the report should be the lowest level commensurate with existing security procedures. Discussion of enemy threat capability and/or our tactics usually dictates a classification of at least CONFIDENTIAL.

**A19.3. After-Action Format.** The message or letter format (shown below) will be used in preparing the after-action report if no computer support is available. Each problem will be identified and discussed on a separate page, using the JULLS format. If action items are submitted on the floppy disk, it will be an attachment to the basic after-action report.

FROM: Organization/Office Symbol

TO: Theater SOC/CC

INFO: USCINCSOC/SOOP-T

HQ AFSOC/CC/DO/DOX/HO/LG/FM

HQ USAF/XOOT

NAF/CC (if appropriate)

720STG/CC (if appropriate)

Any agency listed as an acting agency/CC

SUBJ: Exercise (Name) After-Action Report

## A19.4. Summary of Activities.

- A19.4.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. A short description of the operation or exercise, including general statements of the scope and purpose.
- A19.4.2. DATES. As a minimum, dates of actual or simulated combat operations. This paragraph will also include mobilization, deployment, re-deployment, and other significant dates.
- A19.4.3. LOCATION OF OPERATIONS. A short, meaningful list of actual or simulated locations of combat operations. "Western Hemisphere" is too vague.
- A19.4.4. LOCATION OF PERSONNEL. Locations of participants if different from the locations of actual or simulated combat operations.
- A19.4.5. OBJECTIVES. A short meaningful list of exercise objectives. A detailed list is not necessary, but "improve force readiness" is not acceptable.
- A19.4.6. LIMITATIONS. Specific operational or exercise limitations, including inadequate training, geographic limits to operations, simulation of forces, or other significant limitations.
- A19.4.7. MAJOR PARTICIPANTS. List major participants and type/number of weapon systems if applicable (both U.S. and foreign forces). Also include a personnel breakdown of AFSOC forces by unit.

## A19.4.8. MISSION ACTIVITY.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY. List by squadron/MDS. Include hours flown, total sorties flown vs. scheduled, events accomplished vs. scheduled.

UNSUCCESSFUL MISSIONS: List by squadron/MDS. Include overall mission effectiveness (customer support events only). Give a short description of all deviations (date, event and reason for deviation).

## A19.4.9. EXERCISE FUNDING.

Cost For Deploying and Training Conferences

Per Diem
Rations
Lodging
POL
MOGAS
Diesel
Transportation Costs
Ground (vans/buses)
Ground (PHIT)
Training Facility Costs

Other Goods and Services

Host Nation Counterpart Support Paid for by U.S.

Rations

Fuel

**Training Ordinance** 

**Transportation Costs** 

**Training Facility Costs** 

Other Goods and Services

Incremental Expenses of Host Nation Counterparts Paid by U.S.

Rations

Fuel

**Training Ordinance** 

Transportation

Other Goods and Services

## A19.4.10. COMMANDER'S ASSESSMENT

## PART 2

## A19.5. Action Item Format (JULLS):

- A19.5.1. TITLE. The title of each lesson learned. This should reflect both the subject area and the nature of the problem (i.e., "inadequate communications site dispersion" provides a clear description of the problem).
- A19.5.2. EXERCISE NICKNAME. Include exercise designation, date of exercise, and sponsor.
- A19.5.3. SUBMITTED BY. Include name, rank, unit, and phone number.
- A19.5.4. CLASSIFICATION. (UNCLASSIFIED (FOUO), CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET or TOP SECRET). Use subparagraph marking as appropriate.

A19.5.5. OBSERVATION. A short statement of the problem. Try to limit each observation to a single problem or successful action. Multiple entries create confusion.

A19.5.6. DISCUSSION. An amplified statement of the problem that answers the "who, what, where, why, and how" questions. If you are describing a positive action taken to fix or circumvent the problem, explain that action. If you could not solve the problem, elaborate on what prevented you from solving it.

A19.5.7. LESSONS LEARNED. Avoid restating the problem. Concentrate on the positive action. It is a statement of how others can work around the problem while a permanent solution is being accomplished.

A19.5.8. RECOMMENDATION. A suggested action to permanently fix the problem. If no corrective action is required, so state.

A19.5.9. COMMENTS. Other pertinent information the submitting organization wishes to include in the item.

A19.5.11. OPR. Suggested OPR (example: HQ AFSOC/SC).

EXAMPLE AFTER-ACTION REPORT

353OSS KADENA AB JA//DO//

TO HQ SOCPAC HONOLULU HI//CC/SOJ3//

INFO USCINCSOC MACDILL AFB FL//SOOP-T//

HQ USAF WASHINGTON DC//XOOT//

HQ AFSOC HURLBURT FLD FL//CC/D0/DOX/HO/LG/FM//

HO USAF

CDR1STSFGA FT LEWIS WA//

CDR3RDBN1STSFGA FT LEWIS WA//

NSWTU PAC//

CHJUSMAGTHAI BANGKOK TH//JETD//

31 SOS OSAN AB ROK//CC//

ZEN 17 SOS KADENA AB JA//CC//

ZEN 1 SOS KADENA AB JA//CC//

ZEN 320 STS KADENA AB JA//CC//

**UNCLAS** 

SUBJ/COBRA GOLD 96 AFTER ACTION REPORT//

POC/MAJ WILLIAMS/353 OSS/XPP/DSN 634-6119//

RMKS/1. THE PURPOSE OF 353 SOG PARTICIPATION IN THE COBRA GOLD 96 WAS TO IMPROVE US AND THAI COMBAT READINESS AND COMBINED/JOINT INTEROPERABILITY WHILE ENHANCING OUR LONG-STANDING SECURITY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE THAIS. THE 353 SOG DEPLOYED FORCES TO SUPPORT THE JSOTF DURING THE CTX AND FTX PHASES OF THE EXERCISE ONLY. THE

353 SOG REDEPLOYED PRIOR TO THE CALFEX AND CPX. AFSOF DIRECTLY SUPPORTED THE 3/1 SFG AND THEIR THAI COUNTERPARTS, SEAL TEAM 1 AND THEIR THAI COUNTERPARTS, ROYAL THAI STS, AND RTAF SQUADRON 601.// 2. KEY EXERCISE DATES:

ADVON DEPLOYMENT: 21 APR 96

MH-53 DEPLOYMENT FROM BALANCE MINT: 22 AND 23 APR 96

MAIN BODY DEPLOYMENT: 25 AND 26 APR 96

FIXED WING DEPLOYMENT: 26 APR 96 EMPLOYMENT: 28 APR-13 MAY 96

FIXED WING REDEPLOYMENT: 14 AND 15 MAY 96 MAIN BODY REDEPLOYMENT: 15 AND 16 MAY

ADVON REDEPLOYMENT: 18 MAY 96//

3. LOCATIONS: EXCEPT FOR OUR LNO'S, ALL AFSOF ASSETS AND PERSONNEL WERE BASED AT SURAT THANI. NAKHON SI THAMMARAT WAS THE MAIN HUB FOR

FIXED WING OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE ARSOF. EXCEPT FOR ADMIN JUMPS AT SURAT THANI, ALL UPLOADS OF PERSONNEL AND RESUPPLY BUNDLES WERE AT NAKHON. THUNG SONG, SFOB 13, WAS THE MAIN HUB FOR ROTARY WING OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF ARSOF. THE TWO ROTARY WING MISSIONS IN SUPPORT OF NAVSOF WERE FLOWN OUT OF UTAPAO.//

- 4. EXERCISE OBJECTIVES:
  - A. CONDUCT COMBINED/JOINT CROSS TRAINING.
  - B. IMPROVE JOINT/COMBINED SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTEROPERABILITY.
  - C. IMPROVE THAI/US COMBAT READINESS.
  - D. PLAN, COORDINATE, CONDUCT, AND SUSTAIN SPECIAL AIR OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF JSOTF TASKINGS.
- E. SUSTAIN AND IMPROVE MILITARY TO MILITARY RELATIONSHIPS.// 5. LIMITATIONS:
- A. WEATHER PROVED THE GREATEST CHALLENGE TO OPERATIONS DURING THE

EXERCISE. WE EXPECTED THE DAILY LATE AFTERNOON THUNDERSTORM ACTIVITY, HOWEVER, WE WERE CAUGHT OFF GUARD WITH THE RESULTING STANDING WATER ON THE DROP ZONES. BOTH EXERCISE AND UNILATERAL DROPS WERE EFFECTED. IN ORDER TO AVOID GETTING CARGO AND PERSONNEL

CHUTES WET, DROPS WERE EITHER CANCELED, RESCHEDULED OR MOVED TO SURAT THANI DZ, A NON-TACTICAL DZ LOCATED AT THE AIRFIELD. SURAT THANI WAS THE ONLY DRY DZ AVAILABLE DURING THE CTX/FTX.//

- 6. PARTICIPATING FORCES. THE 353D SOG DEPLOYED THE FOLLOWING ASSETS IN SUPPORT OF THE JSOTF: 1 X MC-130H, 2 X MC-130P, 3 X MH-53J AND 1 X STS TEAM. IN ADDITION TO AFSOF ASSETS, THE 374 AW DEPLOYED 3 X C-130 AND THE RTAF SQ 601 DEPLOYED 1 X C-130 TO SURAT THANI.//
- A. A DETAILED SURAT THANI PERSONNEL BREAKDOWN (SNAPSHOT AT MAXIMUM

STRENGTH FOLLOWS: (PARENTHESES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF FEMALES IN

THE TOTAL.)						
UNIT	<b>OFFICER</b>	<b>ENLISTED</b>	CIVILIAN	1	TOTAL	S
720 STGP	1	0	0		1	
76 SOPS	1	2	0		3	
390 IS	0	2		0		2
374 AW	21 (1)	51 (2)	0		72 (3)	)
353 SOG	8	6		0		14
353 OSS	7	29 (5)	1		37 (5)	)
353 MXS	0	36 (2)	0		36 (2)	)
320 STS	1	16		0		17
31 SOS	13 (2)	63 (5)		0		76
(7)						
17 SOS	17	15 (1)		0		32
(1)						
1 SOS	5	4		0		9
AFOSI DET 624	2	0		0		2
TOTALS	76 (3)	224 (15)			1	
301 (18)						

B. IN ADDITION TO THE PERSONNEL AT SURAT THANI, AFSOF HAD ONE LNO WITH THE JFACC AT KHORAT, ONE LNO WITH THE JESG AT BANGKOK, ONE LNO WITH THE ARSOF AT THUNG SONG AND TWO AFSOC LNO'S WITH THE JSOTF AT SONGKLA.//

## 7. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES:

A. THE FOLLOWING TRAINING EVENTS WERE ACCOMPLISHED BY SQUADRON:

1. THE 17 SOS FLEW A TOTAL OF 111.0 HOURS IN SUPPORT OF THE

EXERCISE. 21 SORTIES WERE SCHEDULED AND 18 SORTIES WERE FLOWN.

THE FOLLOWING EVENTS WERE SCHEDULED/ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE

EXERCISE:

EVENT ACCOMPLISHED/SCHED

STATIC LINE PERSONNEL 5/8

CDS AIRDROP 9/11
DOOR BUNDLE 3/5
HALO AIRDROP 9/7
INFLIGHT REFUELING 4

ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURE TRNG 1/2

HELICOPTER REFUELING 11/14

RAPIDS 10/16

2. THE 1 SOS FLEW A TOTAL OF 59.1 HOURS IN SUPPORT OF THE EXERCISE. 8 SORTIES WERE SCHEDULED AND 8 SORTIES WERE FLOWN. THE FOLLOWING EVENTS WERE SCHEDULED/ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE EXERCISE:

EVENT ACCOMPLISHED/SCHED

LOW LEVEL 13/15

STATIC LINE PERSONNEL 11/11

CDS AIRDROP 1/1

HS AIRDROP 3/3

DOOR BUNDLE AIRDROP 1/1

HALO AIRDROP 0/1
INFLIGHT REFUELING 2/2

ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURE TNG 1/1

FARP 3/3

3. THE 31 SOS FLEW A TOTAL OF 147.7 HOURS IN SUPPORT OF THE EXERCISE. 27 SORTIES WERE SCHEDULED AND 27 SORTIES WERE FLOWN. THE FOLLOWING EVENTS WERE SCHEDULED/ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE EXERCISE.

EVENT ACCOMPLISHED/SCHED

PAVE LOW LEVEL 14/17 DOOR BUNDLE RESUPPLY 1/1

HALO AIRDROP 2/2
FAST ROPE 19/21
SOFT DUCK 16/16
NIGHT WATER OPS 8/10
AIRLAND INFIL 11/11
AIRLAND EXFIL 21/21
AIR REFUELING 19/26

FARP 4/6

DLQ-DECK LANDINGS QUALS 1/1

4) THE 320 STS ACCOMPLISHED THE FOLLOWING COMBINED TRAINING EVENT WITH THE ROYAL THAI STS:

EVENT ACCOMPLISHED/SCHED

HALO 4/4

STATIC LINE PERSONNEL 3/4

FAST ROPE 5/5

HELO DAY WATER OPS 1/1 RECON & SURVEILLANCE 1/1 VIRS (TACTICAL RESUPPLY) 3/3

MEDEX 7/7 SAREX 4/4 TISSUE LAB 1/1

- B. UNSUCCESSFUL MISSIONS: CUSTOMER SUPPORT FOR THE MH-53J AND MC-130H MISSIONS WAS 100% ONCE A MISSION WAS SCHEDULED. THE MC-130P WAS LESS THAN 100% WITH THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS:
  - 1. 28 APR 2 SF S/L DROPS SURAT DZ USER CNX DUE TO DZSO CONCERNS
  - 2. 29 APR SF S/L INFIL EMPTY DZ CNX BY MC-130P DUE TO ACFT M/X.
  - 3. 1 MAY SF HALO INFIL CAN DO DZ USER CNX DUE TO UNUSABLE DZ.
  - 4. 3 MAY SF DOOR BUNDLE CNX BY MC-130P DUE TO ACFT M/X. MISSION REFRAGGED AND FLOWN 6 MAY.
  - 5. 7 MAY AIRCREW SAREX DELAYED 24 HOURS DUE TO MH-53J ACFT M/X AND CREW DUTY DAY LIMITATIONS. MISSION FLOWN 8 MAY.
  - 6. 8 MAY STS S/L CNX BY MC-130P DUE TO ACFT M/X.

- 7. 8 MAY SF DOOR BUNDLE DELAYED 24 HOURS DUE TO COORDINATION PROBLEMS. CAFSOF COORDINATED TWO HOUR EARLY LOAD TIME AND TOT WITH THE SFOB, BUT THE CHANGE WAS NEVER RELAYED TO THE TEAM. TEAM MISSED LOAD TIME. MISSION FLOWN 9 MAY.
- C. CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION:
  - 1. AN INSTRUCTOR NAVIGATOR, LOADMASTER, AND PILOT WORKING WITH RTAF 601 SQUADRON ACCOMPLISHED THE FOLLOWING TRAINING:
    - (A) MISSION PLANNING
    - (B) ENROUTE PROCEDURES
    - (C) THREAT ANALYSIS AND PROCEDURES
    - (D) AIR INTERCEPT PROCEDURES
    - (E) RAPIDS (RAPID INFIL EXFIL TRAINING)
    - (F) NVG ORIENTATION
  - 2. 320 SPECIAL TACTICS CLASSROOM TRAINING INCLUDED:
    - (A) DROP ZONE OPERATIONS
    - (B) LANDING ZONE OPERATIONS
    - (C) TEAM LEADER TRAINING
    - (D) PARARESCUE TRAINING
    - (E) WEAPONS (CLASS AND FIRING)
    - (F) COMM RADIOS AND PROCEDURES//
- 8. EXERCISE FUNDING
  - A. COSTS FOR DEPLOYING AND TRAINING 353 SOG:
    - (1) CONFERENCES \$ 66,500 (2) PER DIEM \$234,580
    - (3) LODGING \$116.028
    - (4) POL
      - (A) MOGAS \$ 3,485 (B) DIESEL \$ 3,360
    - (5) TRAINING ORDNANCE \$ 0
    - (6) TRANSPORTATION COSTS
      - (A) GROUND (VANS/BUSES \$ 69,452
      - (B) GROUND (PHIT) \$ 3,660
    - (7) TRAINING FACILITIES COSTS \$ 0
    - (8) OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES
      - (A) \*TOT
- \$ 10,000
- (B) AIR CONDITIONERS \$ 5,370
- (C) \*MLSR SURAT AND NAKHON \$ 12,100
- (D) \*MISCELLANEOUS \$ 14,965
- (9) TOTALS \$539,500

\*ESTIMATES

- B. NO OTHER REPORTABLE COSTS WERE INCURRED.//
- 9. COMMANDERS ASSESSMENT. EXERCISE COBRA GOLD PROVED TO BE A VERY VALUABLE TRAINING OPPORTUNITY IN THAILAND. US SOF COUNTERPARTS WERE EXTREMELY PLEASED WITH THE LEVEL OF AFSOC SUPPORT. THE 601 SQ WAS ALSO PLEASED WITH THE TRAINING THEY RECEIVED FROM OUR

INSTRUCTOR CADRE DURING THE EXERCISE. THE KEY TO SUCCESS WAS EXCELLENT PLANNING, FLEXIBILITY AND SEEMLESS INTEGRATION WITH OUR THAI AIR FORCE COUNTERPARTS. I LOOK FORWARD TO NEXT YEARS EXERCISE.// 10. EXERCISE LESSONS LEARNED (JULLS FORMAT):

- 1. TITLE: LACK OF JDISS CONNECTIVITY
- 2. NICKNAME: CG96 DATE: 26 NOV 15 MAY SPONSOR: USCINCPAC
- 3. SUBMITTED BY: CAPT ERIC BRENNER, 353 0SS/IN, 634-8513
- 4. CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED
- 5. OBSERVATION: THERE WAS A LACK OF SUPPORT FROM JTF FOR CG96 JOINT DEPLOYABLE INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT SYSTEM (JDISS) CONNECTIVITY VIA SECURE INTERNET PROTOCOL NETWORK (SIPRNET).
- 6. DISCUSSION: SIPRNET IS

THE PRIMARY (ONLY) MEANS FOR JDISS CONNECTIVITY TO THE CONFIDENTIAL REL THAI CIRCUIT AMONGST JSOTF SUBCOMPONENTS AND THE JSOTF HEADQUARTERS. JDISS WAS TO PROVIDE A CONDUIT FOR CROSS FLOW OF INTELLIGENCE SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT MESSAGES BETWEEN JSOTF SUBCOMPONENTS TO SUPPORT OUR OPERATIONAL MISSIONS DURING THE CTX/FTX.

THE INTENT WAS TO FLOW COORDINATION, DECONFLICTION, AND ADDITION OF SCENARIO EVENTS TO AND FROM THE SUBCOMPONENTS AND JSOTF AS A FUSED INTELLIGENCE SCENARIO PRODUCT, SO THAT ALL JSOTF UNITS WOULD BE PLAYING FROM THE SAME SHEET OF MUSIC. ADDITIONALLY, JDISS WAS TO HAVE

PROVIDED LIMITED ACCESS TO REAL-WORLD INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION SO THAT WE COULD KEEP OUR COMMANDER ABREAST OF REAL WORLD HOT SPOTS AND

ACTIVITY IN THE PACIFIC THEATER. JDISS WAS ALSO PROGRAMMED TO BE THE PRIMARY MEANS OF DISSEMINATING NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA DISTRIBUTION

SYSTEM (NODDS) WEATHER INFORMATION FOR THE EXERCISE. NODDS WOULD HAVE

PROVIDED ALL GRAPHICAL WEATHER CHARTS FOR ANALYSIS BY OUR DEPLOYED

WEATHER PERSONNEL. INSTEAD, OUR WEATHER PERSONNEL HAD TO CALL OMAHA.

NEBRASKA, FOR UPDATES VIA DSN LINES. NONE OF THIS INTENDED SUPPORT EVER MATERIALIZED BECAUSE OF PROBLEMS WITH THE SIPRNET AND INCORRECT

KG-84 SETTINGS AND CONFIGURATIONS DISSEMINATED BY JTF COMMUNICATIONS

PERSONNEL AT THE FINAL PLANNING CONFERENCE AND PRE-DEPLOYMENT.

- 7. LESSONS LEARNED: PLACE MORE EMPHASIS ON JDISS CONNECTIVITY FOR THE CTF/FTX PLAYERS.
- 8. RECOMMENDATION: FOR NEXT YEAR'S COBRA GOLD, RECOMMEND THAT JTF

COMMUNICATIONS PLANNERS USE COBRA GOLD 95'S KG-84 STRAPPINGS AND CONFIGURATIONS AND LET THE JSOTF ACT AS THE JDISS HUB AND VOICE OF REASON.

- 9. COMMENTS: NONE
- 1. TITLE: DUAL LNOS AT THE CAFSOB AND SFOB
- 2. NICKNAME: CG96 DATE: 26 NOV 15 MAY SPONSOR: USCINCPAC
- 3. SUBMITTED BY: CAPT ALBERT WILLIAMS, 353 OSS/XPP, 634-6119
- 4. CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED
- 5. OBSERVATION: FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING COBRA GOLD WE HAD AN AF LNO AT THE SFOB AND AN ARMY LNO AT THE CAFSOB.
- 6. DISCUSSION: THE AFSOF TRADITIONALLY SENDS AN LNO TO THE SFOB DURING COBRA GOLD, HOWEVER, THIS YEAR THE ARMY ALSO SENT AN LNO TO THE CAFSOB. THIS DUAL LNO CONCEPT WORKED VERY WELL DURING THE EXERCISE. AT THE CAFSOB, THE ARMY LNO WAS INDISPENSABLE IN THE COORDINATION PROCESS.
- 7. LESSONS LEARNED: HAVING LNOS AT BOTH LOCATIONS NOT ONLY ENHANCED COMMUNICATION FLOW, BUT ALSO INCREASED OUR UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHERS REQUIREMENTS, CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS.
- 8. RECOMMENDATIONS: CONTINUE WITH THE POLICY OF HAVING AN AF LNO AT THE SFOB AND AN ARMY LNO AT THE CAFSOB.
- 9. COMMENTS: NONE

## TACTICS RECOMMENDATION FORMAT

**A20.1.** The following is the recommended format for making recommendations with the Tactics Review Board (TRB).

FROM: (Optional: Name/unit/telephone) Date:

SUBJ: Tactics Recommendation

TO: HQ AFSOC/DOX

- 1. The following recommendation is forwarded for inclusion as a Tactics Review Board agenda item:
- 2. Problem/Recommendation: (Clearly identify the problem and/or recommended actions. It may pertain to doctrine, equipment, personnel, tactics, training, or just any idea that you think will enhance the combat mission.)
- 3. Action taken: (For HQ AFSOC use.)

Recommendation Number Assigned:

Disposition: Suspense:

Reply to Unit: Initials:

#### **EXERCISE TRIP REPORTS**

- **A21.1. Distribution/Routing.** Submit trip reports to HQ AFSOC/DOOX/LGX/IN/SC/DP. Additional copies should be submitted to squadrons, groups, wings, theater SOCs, HQ USAF/XOFU, and USCINCSOC/SOOP-TX as appropriate. If you coordinated with other units outside your chain of command, i.e., 1 SOS/LGX coordinates with 7 AF/LG for specific support during an exercise, a copy should also be forwarded to those units. A good trip report forwarded to all interested parties will reconfirm agreements, eliminate misunderstandings, and serve as a written record for commitments and agreements that were made in the planning process.
- **A21.2. Format**. The trip report may be submitted either in letter or message form using the following format:

FROM: Organization/Office Symbol (Name, DSN Number)

SUBJ: Exercise (NAME) (Initial, Intermediate, Final, etc) Planning Conference Trip Report

TO: List all appropriate addresses for action or info.

- 1. General. Provide a brief description of the planning conference, including the purpose, location, and dates.
- 2. Persons contacted. List all representatives contacted, including name, rank, branch of service/nationality, unit/office symbol, and DSN number. Make the list as complete as possible to make further coordination easier. In general, each person listed should be provided a copy of your trip report.
- 3. Issues.
  - a. Resolved. List all resolved issues and agreements in the following order:
    - (1) Operations.
      - (a) Aircraft.
      - (b) STT.
    - (2) Tactics.
    - (3) Maintenance.
    - (4) Supply/RSP.

(5) Personnel (DMD).
(6) Equipment.
(7) Base support.
(8) Facilities.
(9) Logistics.
(10) Intelligence.
(11) Communications.
(12) Weather.
(13) Medical.
(14) Funding.
(15) Other.

Describe in detail all agreements made and who made them.

b. Unresolved. List in the same order as above. Describe the problem, discuss it, provide recommendations or actions taken, and suggest an OPR. Be thorough.

4. Remarks. Any other pertinent information not included under other headings.

SIGNATURE BLOCK

#### AIRDROP MALFUNCTIONS/OFF-DROP ZONE PROCEDURES

- **A22.1.** All off-drop zone airdrops must be reported as an OPREP-3 BEELINE.
- **A22.2.** In the event of an off-DZ drop or airdrop malfunction, the following procedures will be used: After landing, each crew member, parachutist, and DZ safety man/controller will prepare a written statement of the event surrounding the incident. This will be done without prior consultation between crewmembers. The aircraft commander will also complete a DD Form 1748-2, Airdrop Malfunction Report. These documents will be sealed in an appropriate envelope, along with all forms relating to the mission, given to a wing command post, and forwarded to wing tactics prior to the convening of the Wing Aerial Delivery Review Panel (ADRP). Report malfunctions to Fort Lee via the Internet at www.lee.army.mil/quartermaster/adfsd/index.html/.
- **A22.3.** The following forms/charts will also be included in the envelope: flight orders, flight plan, weather briefing, airdrop information card, weight and balance, hazardous cargo, passenger manifest, radio operator's log, and navigator's flight charts, logs and airdrop computation data.
- **A22.4.** The wing ADRP must investigate all airdrop malfunctions/off-DZ drops the duty day following the incident. If the incident occurs away from home station, the board will convene within five duty days after the aircrew returns to home station. In this case, the servicing command post will forward the required items to DOXT via registered mail, within one duty day of the incident.
- **A22.5**. Use the following guide to collect information required in the initial report and/or follow-on report if required. (REMEMBER, VOICE REPORTS SHOULD BE MADE AS SOON AS PRELIMINARY INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE. DO NOT WAIT TO COLLECT ALL INFORMATION ABOUT THE INCIDENT. VOICE REPORT WITH INITIAL DETAILS IMMEDIATELY AND FOLLOW UP WITH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS REQUIRED.)
- A22.5.1. Date and time (local and ZULU) of incident:
- A22.5.1.1. Day drop or Night drop?
- A22.5.2. Name, location, and axis of drop zone/extraction zone (DZ/EZ).
- A22.5.2.1. Length and width of drop zone.
- A22.5.2.2. Elevation of PI.
- A22.5.2.3. Axis (run in mag course).
- A22.5.2.4. If DZ less than standard size, did user assume responsibility for the drop?

- A22.5.2.5. If night drop, type of PI lighting.
- A22.5.3. AFSOC mission number.
- A22.5.4. Organization conducting airdrop/extraction and transported force.
- A22.5.5. Mission commander.
- A22.5.6. Type aircraft, unit of assignment, and type of formation (if applicable).
- A22.5.7. Type delivery (HALO, HAHO, CARP, HSLLADS, CDS, etc).
- A22.5.7.1. Type of parachute.
- A22.5.7.2. Who controlled the jump/type of release (jumpmaster, aircrew DZCO, Beacon, GMRS, etc).
- A22.5.8. Aircrew qualifications.
- A22.5.8.1. AC.
- A22.5.8.2. NAV.
- A22.5.8.3. Other (if applicable).
- A22.5.9. Estimated distance/clock position from point of impact.
- A22.5.10. Estimated distance/clock position outside DZ/EZ limits.
- A22.5.11. Position of first and last jumper in relation to PI.
- A22.5.12. Weather at time of drop.
- A22.5.13. Altitude, mean effective, and surface winds (include time of CCT observation).
- A22.5.13.1. Altitude.
- A22.5.13.2. Mean effective.
- A22.5.13.3. Surface winds.
- A22.5.13.4. Time of observation.

- A22.5.14. Narrative description of occurrences (describe type and amount of cargo/personnel dropped/extracted).
- A22.5.14.1. Drop computations.
- A22.5.14.1.1. Magnetic heading at drop.
- A22.5.14.1.2. Ground speed at drop.
- A22.5.14.1.3. Computed green light at drop.
- A22.5.15. Description of damage to equipment or property/injuries to personnel.
- A22.5.15.1. Grade and AFSC of injured personnel.
- A22.5.15.2. Number of personnel preceding injured jumper.
- A22.5.16. Statement as to disposition of dropped cargo/personnel.
- A22.5.17. Description of known/suspected cause factors.
- A22.5.17.1. Did personnel/equipment exit before/after the green/red light?
- A22.5.17.2. Did aircraft have any equipment problems that might have contributed to the incident?
- A22.5.18. If primary incident cause is attributed to user error, state whether or not the user accepts responsibility for the off-drop zone drop.
- A22.5.19. Description of corrective action recommended or taken.
- A22.5.20. Statement of whether technical assistance has been requested (identify agency).
- A22.5.21. Whether an unsatisfactory report (UR) has been submitted on the equipment involved.
- A22.5.22. Name, rank, title or position, and telephone number of person submitting the report.
- A22.5.23. Classification of reports.

#### PERSONNEL RECOVERY

- **A23.1. General.** This attachment provides a general concept of operations and associated requirements for the prosecution of a coordinated personnel recovery (PR) effort during AFSOC exercises to ensure COMAFSOC has the ability to provide adequate coverage to his forces.
- **A23.2. Responsibilities.** COMAFSOC has primary authority and ultimate responsibility for all operations involving the search, rescue and recovery of personnel, equipment, and precious cargo during AFSOC exercises. In the prosecution of a PR operation, COMAFSOC, may choose to rely solely upon organic forces available, or if the situation exceeds the capabilities of AFSOC forces, may request additional forces through an established RCC/JRCC. COMAFSOC is final approval authority for PR plans and PR minimum force determinations.
- A23.2.1 Air Component Commander (ACC)/Joint Special Operations Air Component Commander (JSOACC). In terms of operational authority and accountability, the ACC/JSOACC is the single manager for the overall prosecution of PR efforts as directed by COMAFSOC. Further specific ACC/JSOACC responsibilities include the following:
- A23.2.1.1. Reviews integrated JSOTF PR plan, PR OPLAN/CONPLAN annexes, and PR SOPS for adequacy IAW an analysis of asset capabilities/limitations, minimum force, and bump considerations.
- A23.2.1.2. Insures JSOTF PR plan includes adequate assets with PR identified as a primary mission.
- A23.2.1.3. Recommends to COMAFSOC the most efficient use of forces, in response to a specific PR scenario, regardless of which component the isolated personnel/downed aircraft are from or which component provides the COMAFSOC rescue/recovery forces.
- A23.2.1.4. Responsible for overall management of PR incident response through designated PR coordinator and on-scene commander.
- A23.2.1.5. Maintains complete familiarity with all aspects of planned air/ground operations and procedures for requesting additional rescue and recovery assets from appropriate RCC/JRCC and/or civilian authorities as required.
- A23.2.1.6. Monitors and insures effective management of all PR efforts prosecuted by JSOTF air assets, with a focus on economy of force and unity of effort.
- A23.2.1.7. Recommends request of additional AFSOC, theater, or local military and/or civilian assets/forces to COMAFSOC when the scope of the PR incident exceeds the organic capability of the affected task force.

- A23.2.1.8. Advises COMAFSOC on PR mission support requirements and mission progress.
- A23.2.2. Senior Special Tactics (ST) Liaison. The ST liaison (if deployed) is the primary proponent for PR. He serves as primary advisor to COMAFSOC, the ACC/JSOACC and the AFSOC staff for the planning, coordination, and integration of PR operations across task force lines.

## A23.3. Logistical Requirements.

- A23.3.1 Rotary-wing assets tasked with PR as a primary or secondary mission should be outfitted with the following equipment:
- A23.3.1.1 PLS receiver.
- A23.3.1.2. Stokes Litter with floatation.
- A23.3.1.3. External hydraulic hoist.
- A23.3.1.4. Forest Penetrator with floatation.
- A23.3.1.5. Horse collar with flotation.
- A23.3.1.6. Caving or Jacob's ladder.
- A23.3.1.7. Fries bar.
- A23.3.1.8. Fast rope bar.
- A23.3.1.9. Sea dye marker.
- A23.3.1.10. 7/20 man life rafts.
- A23.3.1.11. IR and white search lights.
- A23.3.2. Fixed wing assets tasked with PR as a primary or secondary mission should be outfitted with the following equipment:
- A23.3.2.1. Ramp rollers.
- A23.3.2.2. Over ramp deployment cables.
- A23.3.2.3. Static line retrievers.
- A23.3.2.4. MA-1/2 Sea rescue kits.

- A23.3.2.5. Sea dye marker.
- A23.3.3. All fixed and rotary wing aircrew members should be equipped with a PRC-112 survival radio, strobe light with IR filter, and Mark 13 pyrotechnics or pen gun flares.
- **A23.4. Personnel Recovery Plan.** The following are the minimum items required to establish an effective PR operational plan:
- A23.4.1. Assets: List primary and secondary PR designated airframes and vehicles. Include: Location, POCS, phone numbers, hours of operation, and any other pertinent information.
- A23.4.2. Command and Control: Outline the flow of C2 (i.e., COMAFSOCXXX, ACC/JSOACC, PR, AMC, on-scene commander). On-scene commander will normally be an individual designated by the affected Ground Force Commander or will be the aircraft commander of a dedicated PR asset. This individual is responsible for command and control to all PR related activities in the immediate vicinity of the incident. He will work closely with the ACC/JSOACC PR coordinator in the management of the incident and relay PR data and situation updates back to appropriate command and control authorities as required.
- A23.4.3. Signal: List initial mishap notification frequencies and/or phone numbers. Establish a compatible network for communications for airlift, ground forces, and command and control. Frequencies should include SATCOM, UHF, VHF/FM, and Land Mobile Radio (LMR) MX-300/360, so any agency can notify COMAFSOC and relay information related to the incident(s). After initial mishap notification, all PR coordination should be directed via the same frequencies for the primary/secondary PR asset(s). All aircraft involved will continuously monitor UHF frequency 243.0.
- A23.4.4. Implementation of Plan:
- A23.4.4.1. Any individual observing a mishap that requires PR support will immediately activate the PR response by notifying command authorities on an assigned tactical or emergency frequency. Personnel transmitting on international emergency frequencies (i.e., 243.0 or 121.5) will be directed to switch to pre-briefed PR frequencies/nets as soon as possible. Notification should be secure if possible. Provide the following information:
- A23.4.4.1.1. Type of mishap (aircraft, injured jumper, etc).
- A23.4.4.1.2. Number of personnel involved.
- A23.4.4.1.3. Location of incident (UTM, LAT/long coordinates).
- A23.4.4.1.4. Known hazards (fuel, cargo, unexpanded ordnance).

- A23.4.4.2. The initial decision on how to respond to the incident rests with the ground forces commander in consultation with COMAFSOC. Depending on the gravity of the incident, the ground forces commander may elect to pursue a variety of courses of action to include: continuing the primary mission as planned and executing the PR response with dedicated assets, canceling the primary mission and focusing exclusively on the mishap, calling for additional forces, executing the PR response as a clean-up operation following primary mission accomplishments, etc. If he decides to continue on with the primary mission, he may elect to leave a ground force element behind to direct and/or assist the rescue and recovery effort.
- A23.4.4.3. At this point the ground forces commander or other responsible on-scene authority will designate an on-scene commander to assume local control of the PR operation, to include all aircraft movement in the vicinity of the incident, in concert with the ACC/JSOACC PR coordinator. If Special Tactics personnel are on-site or employed, they will assure on-scene commander duties as appropriate. If no Special Tactics personnel are available, the designated on-scene commander may be from the ground force component, or as generally is the case, the commander of a dedicated PR aircraft. A recommended on-scene chain of command should be included in the PR annex to the JSOTF mission OPORD for all exercises.
- A23.4.4.4. Designated PR coordinator will direct all those involved in the incident response to switch to the designated PR com net/frequency and will attain complete information regarding the type of mishap, aircraft call sign location, number and status of personnel/aircraft involved, and enemy threat. After receiving input from the on-scene commander, the PR coordinator will decide whether PR operations will be prosecuted with available PR and overhead fire support assets or if additional assets will be needed to accomplish the mission. At this point, the RCC/JRCC and/or appropriate civilian rescue authorities may be notified with COMAFSOC approval if additional assistance is required.
- A23.4.4.5. The PR coordinator will coordinate appropriate on-scene actions such as site security, casualty extraction, downed aircraft destruction, etc. with the on-scene commander. Appropriate data such as ISOPREP information and PRC-112 aerial numbers will be passed to the on-scene commander by the PR coordinator. If time and operational considerations permit, on-scene PR personnel will insure that the collection or destruction of classified material in the vicinity of the incident is complete.
- **A23.5.** Special Instructions. Provide any additional information unique to the theater/exercise.
- A23.5.1. Special Tactics PR Operations: Specially trained, equipped and organized CCT/PJ personnel with additional security elements as required will be attached to rotary/fixed wing PR aircraft to facilitate the location, medical treatment and recovery of isolated/injured personnel. These teams will be capable of providing the following services:
- A23.5.1.1. Safe and efficient conduct of all on-scene search, rescue, and recovery operations.
- A23.5.1.2. Rescue-oriented on-scene triage, emergency medical treatment, and enroute medical treatment during extraction.

- A23.5.1.3 Terminal guidance for close air support and recovery air assets.
- A23.5.1.4 Operation of on-site long-haul and terminal radio communication nets for C2 purposes.
- A23.5.2. When aircraft limitations, higher priority missions, geographic conditions, threat or intelligence considerations preclude aerial access to an isolated person or downed aircraft, STT can, either unilaterally or as part of a joint force, employ on overland or maritime CSAR operations. In addition to items 23.5.1.1-4. above, these teams are capable of providing the following:
- A23.5.2.1. Extensive surface search capability.
- A23.5.2.2. On-scene authentication, security, and survival.
- A23.5.2.3. Emergency and continuing field medical care.
- A23.5.2.4. Evasion assistance and movement to area suitable for recovery.
- A23.5.2.5. Reception for the recovery vehicle, as required.
- A23.5.2.6. On-load and off-load assistance.
- A23.5.3. PR aircrews:
- A23.5.3.1. All recovery operations other than air landings will require Special Tactics deployments.
- A23.5.3.2. If the aircraft must depart after deploying Special Tactics personnel to a water incident, a 7 or 20-man life raft will be deployed to the personnel in the water. Location, wind, weather conditions, drift, and current will be recorded.
- A23.5.4. All personnel: Use nonpermissive environment signaling and PR procedures.
- A23.5.4.1. Challenge/Reply: (See CEOI, if appropriate).
- A23.5.4.2. Numerical Combinations: (See CEOI, if appropriate).
- A23.5.4.3. Running Password:(See CEOI, if appropriate).
- **A23.6. Evacuation Facilities:** Coordinate with medical services for any support requirements. Provide the following information for all available medical facilities. Designate primary and secondary facilities where possible.
- A23.6.1. Facility Capabilities: Level I, II, and/or III.

- A23.6.2. City/State: As appropriate.
- A23.6.3. Location: As appropriate.
- A23.6.4. Communications: Provides POCs, frequencies and/or land line numbers for coordination.
- A23.6.5. Hours of operations: Appropriate hours, unique items related to facility hours.
- A23.6.6. Approach/Departure Headings: As appropriate.
- A23.6.7. Elevation: As appropriate.
- A23.6.8. Landing Red Description: As appropriate.
- A23.6.9. Prior Landing Notification Procedures: As appropriate.
- A23.6.10. Information Required for Medical Facility:
- A23.6.10.1. Number and type of casualties.
- A23.6.10.2. ETA of PR assets delivery of pertinents to definitive care.
- A23.6.10.3. Special needs as required.

#### **MILESTONES**

**A24.1. General.** The following milestones have been developed to ensure planning for JCS exercises is accomplished in a timely manner. They are organized chronologically according to T-day. T-day is defined as the actual day on which deployment begins, excluding ADVON.

**A24.2. Milestones.** Theaters may establish more stringent milestones for their exercises; however, the dates listed below are the latest each task will be accomplished.

T-240 (Wing/Group). Wing project officer identified.

T-240 (HQ AFSOC). Exercise identified as possible ORI by HQ AFSOC/IG.

T-200 (HQ AFSOC). HQ AFSOC Exercise Directive published.

T-120 (HQ AFSOC). Request COMAFSOCXXX deployed nominations.

T-120 (Wing/Group). Submit all frequency requests to theater SOC/J6 with info copies to USCINCSOC/SOOP-TX/SOAL and HQ AFSOC/DO/SC.

T-120 (Wing/Group). Submit initial request for air refueling requirements.

T-100 (Wing/Group). COMAFSOCXXX deployed nomination submitted. 16 SOW, 193 SOG, and 919 SOW will submit nominations to HQ AFSOC/DO with info copies to USCINCSOC/SOOP-TX and theater SOC/J3. 352 SOG/353 SOG will submit nominations to their respective theater SOC/J3 with info copies to USCINCSOC/SOOP-TX and HQ AFSOC/DO.

T-100 (Wing/Group). Initial airlift request to theater SOC/J4 with info copies to USCINCSOC/SOOP-TX/SOAL, HQ AFSOC/DO/LG, and HQ AMC/XO/LE.

T-90 (Wing/Group). Manpower/materiel and TPFDD (UTCs) message submitted to HQ AFSOC DO/LG/IN/SC/DP/XPM for validation.

T-90 (HQ AFSOC/Theater SOC). COMAFSOCXXX deployed nominations approved. HQ AFSOC will submit 16 SOW, 193 SOG, and 919 SOW nominations to USCINCSOC/SOOP-TX for approval with info copies to theater SOC/J3 and theater CINC/J3. HQ AFSOC will input level one information into TPFDD.

T-75 (Wing/Group). Identify initial communications packages to theater SOC/J6 with info copies to USCINCSOC/SOOP-TX/SOIO and HQ AFSOC/DO/SC.

T-50 (Theater SOC). Remote LZ/DZ/assault zone site survey data submitted to wings, with info copies to USCINCSOC/SOOP-TX, HQ AFSOC/DO, and 720 STG DO.

T-40 (Wing/Group). Submit personnel shortfalls to HQ AFSOC/DO/IN/LG/SC/DP.

T-30 (Wing/Group). Submit names of deployed DO/MA/SE representatives to HQ AFSOC/DO/LG/SE/.

T-40 (Wing/Group). Submit hatch mount antenna requests to HQ AFSOC/DO.

T-40 (Wing/Group). Submit SATCOM access requests to theater SOC/J6 with info copies to USCINCSOC/SOOP-TX/SOIO and HQ AFSOC/DO/SC.

T-60 (HQ AFSOC). HQ AFSOC will ensure validated personnel requirements are forwarded to the servicing MPF through the theater MAJCOM/DPXX.

T-20 (Wing/Group). Publish supported EXORD. As a minimum, distribute to USCINCSOC/SOOP-TX, HQ AFSOC/DO/LG/SC/IN/DP, theater SOC/J3, 720 STG/DO, and subordinate squadrons.

T-15 (HQ AFSOC). Publish exercise deployment order.

T-3 (Wing/Group). Publish deployment and re-deployment mission itineraries in GDSS and JOPES.

ENDEX + 10 (Wings/COMAFSOCXXX deployed). Submit after-action reports IAW Annex R. COMAFSOCXXX deployed reports should be submitted to theater SOC/J3 with info copies to USCINCSOC/SOOP-TX, HQ USAF/XOOTU/XOXOE, HQ AFSOC/DO, and 720 STG/DO. Wing reports should be submitted to HQ AFSOC/DO with info copies to USCINCSOC/SOOP-TX, HQ USAF/XOO, 720 STG/DO, and theater SOC/J3.

ENDEX + 15 (HQ AFSOC). Submit final evaluation report to USCINCSOC/SOOP-TX and HQ USAF/XOO with info copies to the theater SOC/J3.